

THE NAPA

Vol. XLIV] No. 38 - E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA

NAPANEE.

Rennie Block,
Madill Bros.

NAPANEE.

Fall Preparations Almost Complete

Fresh from the world's most fashioned centres, the looms and the manufacturer, are here represented wearing apparel of the newest and latest creations, wearing apparel for the considerate and economical, wearing apparel required by everyone, apparel to make the home beautiful. Included in the latest arrivals are Dress Goods, Silks, Cloakings, Flannelettes, Wrapperettes, Kimona Cloths, Shirlings, Cottons, Smallwears in general, Coats, Shirts, Wrappers, Golf Jackets, Oil Cloths, Linoleums, Cutarins, Etc., Etc.

Dress Fabrics.

It's a difficult matter to attempt a description of the fabrics contained in this section. The facts are without a doubt that we have placed in stock the most magnificent array of Silks and Dress Goods ever congregated here, and the same is now ready for your examination and appreciation.

Cotton Goods.

The Cotton Goods Section is one of newness for fall, the arrivals of the new Velour Kimona Cloths in a array of patterns and prices, the new Mollette Flannel Finish Wrapperette all new designs, new Tenneriffe D'Oylies exclusive designs, new Flannelettes in plain and checks and stripes all prices, new Shirlings including the Famous Oxfords, New Denanis, New Sheetings and Pillow Cottons, Etc., Etc.

Underwear.

In Children's and Ladies' Winter Underwear our stock is one of completeness, and as to values they are exceptional. All grades of Children's and Ladies' Vest and Drawers, Children's Union Vests and Drawers, sizes 12 to 25, Children's Fleece-lined Vests and Drawers' sizes 12 to 28. Infants' Ruben Vests and white all wool. Children's Waists all sizes. Children's Sleeping Suits, fleece lined, all sizes. Ladies' Union and All Wool Vests and Drawers, fleece-lined, etc. in white and natural, all sizes and prices.

Smallwears.

This section is always one of newness the arrivals in this Department are new daily features, the new Collars, the new Belts, the new Gloves, the new Ribbons, in fact everything new for fall. Nick nacks of every description are to be had here. Cushion Tops and Cords. New Hose for the girls and boys starting to school, all sizes and prices.

MOSCOW.

Harvesting is about finished and many farmers have finished threshing. The yield of grain is great.

Many from here will attend the Toronto exhibition next week.

Everett Huffman, who was kicked by a horse, is getting along nicely.

Frank Storms, who spent a few holidays at home, last week, has gone to Sydenham, to take a position as telegraph operator.

W. A. Martin has gone to Toronto and other western cities for a few days.

Maggie Montgomery, Kingston, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Amos Huffman.

In the absence of our pastor, who is enjoying a few well-earned holidays, Miss Wartman, Wesley, took charge of the Sunday morning service. She gave a report of the International Sunday school convention which she attended in Toronto in June. Her address was much appreciated by all who heard her.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ward and Miss Ward, Colebrook, spent Sunday at H. A. Baker's.

Two Gasoline Stoves to be sold at great bargains. Only two left.

BOYLE & SON.

NEWBURGH.

In writing of the attendance at the high school, last year, your correspondent was in error. There was 134 students enrolled instead of 118. The prospect for the coming season is brighter than ever for a record-breaking attendance, and a most successful start on the year's work. The academy re-opens on Tuesday, September, 5th, with the same efficient staff. Mr. Hedley, science master, returned to the village, Monday, after spending his holidays in Western Ontario.

Monte Bowman, wife and family, Brookville, are visiting at Hector Smith's.

Thomas McAvoy, wife and family are visiting at Zina Fitzmartin's.

A number of our citizens will attend the Toronto fair.

H. S. Mott, Toronto, formerly of the N. H. S. staff, spent Sunday at D.A. Nesbitt's.

Mrs. Conn, is visiting Mrs. J. A. Aylesworth.

After the lesson in the Methodist church on Sunday evening, Miss Flo Thomson sang "Thy Will Be Done." During the offertory Mr. Mott sang "Only Remembered," with fine effect. Both singers were old favorites while here, and were heard with much pleasure by the large congregation.

S. J. Yeomans had a horse, cow and calf killed by lightning two weeks ago.

Mrs. Chas. Knight, Napanee, spent Sunday with relatives here.

Mrs. Vallesau, Napanee, spent a day last week with Mrs. William Sutton.

John Moore and S. J. Yeomans left on Tuesday afternoon for a fish at First Lake.

Harold Stone left, Monday, for Tweed, where he has secured a position in the B. Q. Railway station.

Mrs. Faulkner left on Thursday for her home in Halifax, after spending the summer months with her father, Rev. J. Gaudier.

Miss Florence Thomson, Foxboro, is visiting Miss Ella Chant.

Mrs. Clarke, visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Walter Brisco, left on Thursday for her home in Leamington.

Percy Madden returned to Toronto, on Sunday, after spending his holidays with his mother, Mrs. A. Madden.

Mrs. G. H. Hinch, Belleville, spent a few days, last week, with Mrs. W. W. Adams.

Mrs. McGee, visiting her daughter, Mrs. William Haines, fell on Wednesday and broke her arm near the shoulder.

1700 Yds. Don't Forget about the Cambric Finish Cotton and Longcloth Sale, on **7¹/₂ C. Yd.**
SATURDAY MORNING

Ready-Made Goods.

This Department reveals style and beauty in every form. The new Coats, the new Skirts, the new Rain Coats, the new Waists and Golf Jackets are being shown in all the latest and newest designs. The design of these goods, the fit, the general make up, the trimmings, the quality of materials, every feature and detail are strictly highest grade, also the new Wrappers, Dressing Sacques, Toques, Hoods, Etc.

Remnants.

Remnants of Dress Goods, Silks, Prints, Muslins, Flannelettes, Towellings, Etc., Etc. Amongst the Dress Goods ends are lengths suitable for Waists, Skirts and Children's Dresses and Coats. Print ends for Waists and Aprons, Muslin Ends for Dressing Sacques and Children's Wear, in fact Remnants of all descriptions marked in plain figures, at figures away below cost.

The Department that makes the Home Beautiful.

The Carpet and Housefurnishing Section, the one spoken of so highly by our many patrons, has been replenished with merchandise to make the home cosy, comfortable and artistic. To hand this week a consignment direct from the manufacturers of 164 Linoleum of our own exclusive patterns in Hardwood Block and Floral Designs, inspection invited as these goods are greatly in demand. Also new Carpets, Curtains, Draperies, Etc., Etc. A few Carpet Ends left from Saturday's Sale, clearing at greatly reduced figures.

NAPANEE'S MOST MODERN STORE.

Threshers Attention!
STEAM COAL
 —FOR SALE—
CHAS. STEVENS,
 West Side Market.

THE - DOMINION - BANK
 CAPITAL, Paid up \$3,000,000
 RESERVE FUND \$3,500,000
 UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$ 135,000
 GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
 SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
 DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS
 RECEIVED.
 INTEREST CREDITED THEREON
 HALF-YEARLY.
 FARMERS' SALE NOTES COLLECTED AND
 ADVANCES MADE THEREON.
T. S. HILL, Manager.
 Napanee Branch

Full Term Opens Sept. 5th.
THE KEY TO SUCCESS
 is obtained through a practical business training at the
Frontenac Business College
 KINGSTON, ONT.

Thorough courses in accounting, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, &c. Good Situations await our graduates. Write for particulars.
W. H. SHAW, T. N. STOCKDALE,
 President. Principal.
 Barrie and Clergy Sts.

D. R. C. C. NASH,
 Dentist, Bath, Ont.
 Graduate of Royal College of Dental Surgeons, of Ontario, and honor graduate of Toronto University.
 ODESSA—Tuesdays, at Dominion Hotel.
 STELLA—Thursdays, at J. Miller's residence.

W. G. WILSON,
 BARRISTER,
 Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Etc.
 P. O. Box 620. Telephone No. 83.
 OFFICE—North Side Dundas Street,
 Napanee, Ont.

S. CASEY DENISON,
 Will be pleased to have your trade in
 Groceries, Provisions,
 Flour, Feed, Salt, Straw,
 Pressed Hay, Etc.
 PRICES ALWAYS RIGHT.

SEASON OF 1905.
 UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE
Str. REINDEER
 WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS
 LEAVE—Prinyer's Cove at 5.30 a.m. for Napanee and all way places. Leave Pictou at 8 a.m., Deseronto at 9.30, arriving in Napanee at 10.30, connecting with G.T.R. noon trains going East and West.
 RETURNING—will leave Napanee at 1.30 p.m., connecting at Deseronto with Steamer "Varuna" for Belleville and Trenton. Leave Deseronto at 2.30 p.m., Pictou at 4.30 p.m. for down the bay.
 This boat can be chartered for excursions on very reasonable terms.
 For further information apply to
JAS. COLLIER, Captain.

Gas and Gasolene stoves
MADOLE & WILSON.

Lake Ontario & Bay of Quinte Steamboat Co. LIMITED.

ROCHESTER AND 1000 ISLANDS
Str. NORTH KING leaves Deseronto on Sundays at 4.55 a.m. for Pictou and 1000 Islands, calling at Gananoque and Alexandria Bay. Returning leaves at 9.55 for Rochester, N. Y.

BAY OF QUINTE ROUTE
Str. ALETHA leaves Deseronto at 7.30 a.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Pictou and intermediate Bay of Quinte ports. Returning leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 8.45 p.m. for Belleville.

Tickets and full information from
E. E. HORSEY, J. L. BOYES,
 Traffic Manager, Agent.
 Kingston. Napanee.

Albert College Belleville, ONT.

Business School founded 1877.
 Practical and thorough. Five complete courses. Many graduates occupying important places as book-keepers and shorthand reporters.
 \$37.00 pays board, room and tuition, electric light, use of gymnasium and baths, all but books laundry, etc., for 10 weeks—longer time at same rate. Special reduction to ministers, or to two or more entering at same time from same place. A specialist in book-keeping, who is also an expert penman, and a specialist in shorthand in constant attendance. The teachers in the literary department also assist in the work. The high character of the College is a guarantee of thoroughness. New Commercial Hall one of the finest in Ontario.
 Catalogue with specimen of penmanship FREE.
PRINCIPAL DYER, D. D.
 Belleville, Ont.

Shears, colters, and shoes for several kinds of plows always in stock at **GREY LION HARDWARE.**

Alexandria Glengarian :—Nearly every exchange, Conservative and Liberal, condemns some feature of the salary increases. It is the people's turn now. Let us have rural mail delivery, and better and cheaper telephones.

broke my arm near the shoulder.
 Mrs. William Dunn and Mrs. Thomas Wilson spent Wednesday at Harvey Paul's, Wesley.
 Nearly all the grain in this section is cut, and threshing is well begun.
 Harold Ryan is spending the week at Sydenham.
 Miss Annie O'Connor left last week to visit her sister in Watertown.
 Miss Baker has returned after spending her holidays in Toronto.
 A moving picture show was billed for Finkle's Hall, Tuesday night, but a very small crowd attended, and the entertainment was withdrawn.
 Mrs. James Thomson and Mrs. Gibson left Wednesday morning to spend a couple of weeks in Toronto.

Something New.

We have added to our Grocery a line of the leading Patent Medicines, which we will sell at right prices. Give us a call at **GREY LION GROCERY.**

CHIEF EVENTS OF THE WAR UP-TO-DATE.

Feb. 6, 1904—Minister Kurino demands his passports at St. Petersburg.
 Feb. 8.—First attack on Port Arthur.
 April 13—Battleship Petropavlovsk blown up at Port Arthur and 750 men lost, including Admiral Makarkoff and the painter Verestchagin.
 April 30—May 1—Battle of the Yalu River.
 May 26-27—Battle of Kinchow and Nanshan.
 June 15-16—Battle of Telissu, sealing the fate of Port Arthur.
 July 6.—Oyama starts for the front.
 July 23-25—Severe defeat of Russians at Tashichao.
 Aug. 10—Naval fight off Round Island and dispersal of Russian fleet.
 Aug. 14—Cruiser Rurik sunk in Korea Strait.
 Aug. 28-Sept. 4—Battles for possession of Liao-Yang.
 Oct. 6-14—Battle of the Sha River.
 Nov. 30—203 Meter Hill at Port Arthur taken by the Japs.
 Jan. 1, 1905—Surrender of Port Arthur.
 Jan. 25-28—Gripenburgh defeated at Sandiapu.
 Feb 26-March 12—Battle of Mukden.
 April 8—Baltic fleet enters Chinese waters.
 May 27-28—Destruction of Baltic fleet by Togo's ships.
 June 8—President Roosevelt obtains consent of belligerents to discuss peace terms.
 July 24—Czar and Kaiser hold a nocturnal meeting on the yacht Polar Star in the Gulf of Finland.
 Aug. 9—First meeting of the peace envoys at Portsmouth.
 Aug. 22—Arrangements completed for a treaty of peace.

The Napanee Express

—AND—

The Weekly Globe

50c.

Till End of 1905.

Mount Vesuvius is in full eruption, and is throwing out enormous masses of lava.

CASTORIA.
 The Kind You Have Always Bought
 Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

THE NEE EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

WEDNESDAY—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st, 1905

NEWS IN GENERAL.

Dr. T. W. Poole, the oldest physician in Lindsay, is dead.

Thomas Todd of Ingersoll was killed in a street railway collision in Buffalo.

The order for the mobilization of troops was followed by a general strike at Libau, Russia.

A trading steamer sank off the coast of Florida and twenty of the crew were drowned.

A body of German marines and sailors routed a large force of German East Africa insurgents.

London papers generally favor the suggested legislative union of Canada with the West Indies.

Expeditions to Tripoli and elsewhere succeeded in obtaining splendid photographs of the eclipse of the sun.

A pleasant uprising of serious proportions is threatened in the Russian provinces of Saratoff and Samara.

The Orillia Opera House, Town Hall and Public Library were destroyed by fire to the extent of \$1,500.

There have been over thirteen cases of yellow fever and two hundred and fifty deaths in New Orleans.

The former Russian warship Poltava, refloated at Port Arthur, reached Maizuru, Japan, under her own steam.

S. S. Johnson, of Minneapolis, a millionaire lumberman, who was born in Canada in 1857, died at Berkeley, Cal.

Officers of the Chicago Typographical Union demand agreements from employers guaranteeing the eight-hour day.

Excellent progress is being made at Portsmouth, N. H., in the drafting of the treaty between Russia and Japan.

Welba Thatcher, the twelve-year-old son of Mr. William Thatcher, North Dresden, was struck by lightning and killed.

In a terrific storm that swept over Prince Edward Island, the schooner Lochiel was driven ashore and wrecked.

It is reported that two Canadians who were captured on a Japanese sealer early in the war, are imprisoned near St. Petersburg.

A Norwegian girl was murdered at New York by her fiancé, who had paid her passage from Norway, and whom she refused to marry.

Miss Carrie Leader was caught in a shaft of the woolen mills at Guelph and her clothing badly torn, but she escaped with a few bruises.

The Paris matin has appealed to John D. Rockefeller to make a contribution that will settle the indemnity controversy between Russia and Japan.

Owing to the death under circumstances indicating suicide of the Chairman of a large refinery, shares on the Paris sugar market fell 30 points.

China has cancelled the Canton-Hankow Railway concession, held by an American company, but will give the owners an indemnity of \$6,750,000.

The contract for the carriage of the mails between Canada and Great Britain will be renewed with the Allan Line for a period of five years from August next.

The turning of the first sod of the Grand Trunk Pacific at Fort William will take place about September 8, as soon as the return of Sir Wilfrid Laurier from the west.

Lieut. W. M. Meyer of the Chicago fire brigade was assaulted while attempting to

F. W. SMITH,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Strictly Private and Confidential.
Smith's Jewellery Store,
Napanee.
30-3-m

PERSONALS

Mr. Fred Parkins, Toronto, spent a couple of days in town this week.

Mr. Walter Russell returned to New York on Wednesday.

Mrs. Perry and daughter Kathleen, who have been the guests of Mrs. McGuin, left on Tuesday for their home in Philadelphia.

Miss Smith, of the Robinson Company is spending a few days in Toronto.

Miss Nora Wakeford is spending a couple of weeks in Toronto.

Mrs. Amos Kimmerly and Master Arthur are visiting friends in Ottawa.

Mrs. Chas. Bruton and Mrs. Fred Lochlan are spending the week in Toronto.

Mrs. W. E. Doxsee spent a few days this week in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Paul spent a few days this week in Toronto.

The many friends of Mr. Will Jewell, who underwent an operation at his home, Dundas Street, Sunday last, will be pleased to know he is progressing towards recovery.

Miss Gertrude Wagar, arrived home from Kittery, Me., on Wednesday.

Mr. Archie Wagar, of Kittery, Me., arrived in town on Saturday last to attend his father's funeral.

Mrs. Mitchell, and Miss Laura Mitchell, are visiting friends in Hamilton.

Mr. Amos Kimmerly attended the Rifle matches in Ottawa this week.

Mr. Tom Mooney left on Monday for Winnipeg, Man.

Mrs. J. W. Anderson is spending the week in Toronto.

Mr. Zina Ham went to Toronto on Thursday.

Misses Edith McRossie and Miss Hewston are spending a few days in Toronto.

Miss Cora Charters, Sillville, is visiting friends in Chicago.

G. M. Neilly, Selby, left Monday with a carload of stock for Melis, Man., where he expects to locate.

Mrs. D. W. McKim spent the past two weeks visiting Mrs. Wood, Nelson street, Kingston and Miss Allan, Barrfield.

Claude McKim and Earl Abell left this week to spend three months in the harvest fields of the great west.

Miss Martha Kent, who spent the past three weeks with her parents, left Tuesday for her home in Buffalo.

Miss Heck and Master Aubrey Cowan, of Napanee, went to Toronto on Tuesday.

Mr. Eb. Percy, of Brantford, was calling on friends in town, this week.

The marriage is announced of Mr. Geo. A. Reid, and Miss Emma Adeline, second daughter of Mr. Charles G. Coxall, both of Tamworth, at Christ Church, Tamworth, at 7 a. m., Sept. 21st.

Mr. Fred Douglas was in Kingston, Thursday on a business trip.

Mr. A. E. Lang and Warner Lang, spent Sunday and Monday with friends in Napanee and with Mrs. Lang left for Toronto Tuesday.

Mrs. Alice Gibson, with her daughters, came home Saturday after spending the

PICKLING

When you make Pickles you want them good. Buy your Spices from us and you are sure to have good Pickles.

We have taken great care in sorting out our stock and everything is Good and Fresh.

Try our Baking Powder.

J. P. LAWRASON & CO.

DRY MILLWOOD FOR SALE

Also Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Salt and Portland Cement.

COAL FOR Stoves, Furnaces and Grates, Steam Purposes and Blacksmiths' use.

The Rathbun Co.

R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

Lowney's Chocolate Bonbons

Fred L. Hooper. At the Medical Hall.

Messrs. Mayor Lowry and Councillors Graham, Normile, Williams and Ming were in Peterboro on Thursday inspecting the Peterboro Electric Light plant and the General Electric Co's factory.

Mrs. (Dr.) Ashley and Miss Ashley spent last week with friends in Kingston.

Miss Bessie McRossie left on Wednesday for New York to resume her duties as a trained nurse.

BIRTHS.

GAULIN—At Deseronto, on Saturday, August 12, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Gaulin, a son.

FINN—At Deseronto, on Monday, August 14, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Finn, a son.

ASTRANDER—At Deseronto, August, 19, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Astrander, a daughter.

DARRAGH—At Deseronto Junction, on Sunday, August 20, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. George Darragh, a son.

CHARLTON—At Deseronto, on Monday, August 21, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Charlton, a son.

DETJOR—At Deseronto, on Monday, August 11, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. Earl Detlor, a son.

LOUCKS—At Napanee, August 26, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Loucks, a daughter.

CURRIE—In Picton, on the 26th inst., to Dr. M., and Mrs. Currie, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ZAPPE—CHAPMAN—At St. Mary Magdalene church, Napanee, Thursday, August 31st, by the Rev. F. T. Dowdell, B. A., George Zappe, of Collingwood, to Gertrude L. Chapman, of Napanee.

RAYMOND—SWEET—By Rev. G. S. White, Piety Hill, Napanee, August 30th, 1905,

FARM FOR SALE—First class farm in the first concession Tyndlinga, lot No 29 containing 100 acres. Good brick house, frame barn, shed and drive house, orchard, two good wells, well fenced and well cultivated, about five acres of soft wood and cedar. The farm is situated within five miles of Deseronto, one-half mile from Marysville station and post office and convenient to church and school. Apply on premises.

MICHAEL FARRELL.

FARM FOR SALE.—That desirable and well known farm on South River road known as the James Wagar Farm, containing 100 acres and more, be the same more or less. Composed of the west half of lot number nine, in the Fourth Concession of North Fredericksburgh. House, woodhouse, barn, drive-house, pig pen, all in good repair, two wells. Farm all fenced and under good cultivation. For further particulars, apply to

N. E. PARKS

34cp Napanee, P. O.

FARM FOR SALE.—The splendid 100 acre farm, formerly occupied by the late Robert Fee, and being the south half of lot No. 28 in the 1st concession of the township of Camden, in the County of Lennox and Addington. This farm is situated about 1-2 mile from the village of Camden East. Upon the farm is a good dwelling and ample and substantial barns and stables. There is wood upon the premises, and it is well fenced and watered. The Napanee River also runs through the farm a few rods from the barn. The place is free from foul soil. Possession given in the fall. For further particulars apply to Donald Fee, upon the premises, or to Camden East P.O., or to HERRINGTON, WARNER, & GRANGE, Barristers, Napanee. 26-1-1.

IN THE SUGROGATE COURT OF THE COUNTY OF LENNOX & ADDINGTON.

IN THE MATTER OF THE GUARDIANSHIP OF HELEN WILLIAMS, INFANT DAUGHTER OF GEORGE HURLBERT WILLIAMS OF THE TOWN OF NAPANEE IN THE COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON, LIVERYMAN.

NOTICE is hereby given that after the expiration of twenty days from the first publication hereof application will be made to the Surrogate Court of the County of Lennox and Addington for the appointment of George Hurlbert Williams, father of the above named infant as Guardian of the person and estate of the said infant.

GEORGE HURLBERT WILLIAMS,

brigade was sufficed while attempting to save people whom he thought to be cut off by the flames, but who were in a place of safety

It is reported that when the present agreement expires in April next the United Mine Workers of America will demand recognition of the union and an eight-hour day.

Lord and Lady Grey, Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier, and Hon. William Paterson and Sir Gilbert Parker have arrived at Winnipeg on their way to Edmonton for the inaugural ceremonies.

A trunk belonging to T. Beateson of Birmingham, lately of Peterborough was found in the river at Montreal and the police would like to get word from the owner.

There are 46 electric railways in operation in Canada, with 475 miles of single and 201 miles of double track. In 1893 the number of passengers carried was 191,755,079. The gross earnings amounted to \$8,978,378.

Belmont, N. S., is surrounded by forest fires and sparks were carried into the village. Seventeen buildings were burned and the rest of the place would probably have gone but for the help of the Truro fire brigade.

Kingston Whig, Thursday: The steamer North King, after next Sunday will run to Kingston and the Thousand Islands only once a week till the end of the season. Next week she runs from Charlotte to Toronto for the exhibition.

The Kensington-Brandon Development Company, of which Mr. Currie of Toronto is Vice-President, are negotiating for a franchise for a street car service in Brandon. They claim to have a new motive power of English invention.

John Freeman, Sr., father of John Freeman, proprietor of the Oriental hotel, Deseronto, died on Wednesday, aged sixty-nine years. Three sons and two daughters survive. James and Joseph, Tyendinaga; John, Deseronto; Mrs. Horrigan, Tyendinaga; Mrs. Flynn, Marlbank.

John Farrell, Deseronto, was committed to jail to stand his trial on the charge of setting fire to a house belonging to Michael Ryan, at Marysville, on May 24th last. The house was burned down and it is alleged that Farrell set it on fire. Farrell is an unmarried man, about thirty-five.

The scarcity of female labor is again felt by the several canning and pea factories in Prince Edward county. Several hundred women are now being advertised for by these factories. Some of them have supplied large boarding houses in connection with the factory and can provide every accommodation to the transient laborer at a small cost.

Marriage Licenses, and Wedding Rings

Marriage Licenses

—and—

Wedding Rings

**STRICTLY PRIVATE
AND CONFIDENTIAL**

**F. CHINNECK'S
JEWELLERY STORE**

Next Royal Hotel, Napanee.

came home Saturday after spending the summer with friends at Vankleek Hill and Shibley Island, Sharbot Lake.

Mrs. L. E. Eakins, and son, Gray, spent a few days with W. A. Warner and family, Trenton.

Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Owens, and Mr. and Mrs. John McDonald, of Wilton, were in Napanee last Monday; and Mr. and Mrs. John Carr, of Wilton, were in town Tuesday.

Miss M. Halliday, who spent the holidays with her sisters, Mrs. Doxsee and Mrs. Anderson, left Tuesday for Winnipeg.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Morris returned Tuesday from a two weeks' visit with their daughter, Mrs. A. Wolfe, Kingston.

Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Stevens, who have been spending their holidays with their parents Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Stevens left Wednesday for their home in London.

Mrs. Wilson, and Miss Douglas Wilson, Peterborough, spent last week the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Ham.

Mrs. F. C. Anderson and little son, are visiting her sister, Mrs. Fred Clayton, Toronto.

Miss Sarah Howard, of Boston, after spending seven weeks with friends in Napanee and Shibley Island left for home Wednesday, via Toronto and New York.

Mrs. Thomas Johnston, with Miss Florence and Master Keith went to Toronto Tuesday.

Mrs. James Perry and daughter, Kathleen, of Philadelphia, left for home Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Hanley, of Napanee, left for a trip to California last Tuesday.

Harry Finkle, of Providence, left Monday for Peterborough going home via Toronto and Buffalo.

Mr. Wm. Kerr, Leinster, was a caller at our office on Saturday.

Miss Gabrielle J. Carjanylle, daughter of Colonel Carjanylle, of New York, is the guest of Miss Marion Stevens, Bridge Street. The Misses Matheson, of Montreal, and Miss Blanche Hogle, of Cleveland, Ohio, are guests of Miss Mable Ham, Bath.

Mr. Ira D. Clark left on Monday for Cavalier, North Dakota, to look after his harvesting operations.

Mr. Chas. Kellar, left for Toronto on Monday, to spend a short time.

Miss Janet Preston left on Monday for Pueblo, Col., after a two months' vacation at her home here.

Mrs. W. A. Baker is spending a week in Toronto with friends.

Miss Lenore Mackie, of Watertown, N.Y., is the guest of Miss Marion Stevens, Boxwood Cottage.

Mr. Joseph Madill spent last week with friends at Burleigh Falls.

Mr. Bert Soonten, Thorpe, was a caller at our office on Friday last.

Mr. Albert Bicknell, Rochester, spent at few days last week the guest of his mother, Mrs. J. T. Grange.

Mr. Marsh Fraser left Thursday of last week for the Northwest. He intends to remain there until after the harvest.

Messrs. E. Scott, H. Loncke, G. Quance, W. Shaver, C. Hamly, Chas. Frizel, W. B. Grieve and F. J. Vanalstine were in Deseronto Sunday attending the Odd-fellows decoration.

Mr. V. Murphy spent Sunday in Deseronto.

Miss Gertie Lloyd was the guest of her sister in Deseronto Sunday.

Miss Mabel Smith leaves to-day for Denver, Col.

Mrs. A. McDonald has gone to Dunroon, Ont., on a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Glenn went to Toronto on Monday to take in the fair.

Miss Belle Pollard, arrived home on Wednesday after an eight month's visit at Boston, Mass., Portsmouth, N.H., and Kittery, Me.

Miss Stevenson, who has been the guest of Miss Carrie Williams, left this week for Toronto, where she will take a course in Toronto Conservatory of Music.

Cutlery.

Rogers Silverplated knives, forks and spoons. Guaranteed first-class.

MADOLE & WILSON

Wilber Stanley Raymond, of Richmond, to Miss Luella Sweet, of Camden.

HOUGH—KELLY.—On Wednesday evening by Rev. J. R. Reel, at the residence of Mr. Wesley Storms, Mr. James Duncan Hough of Toronto, to Miss May Kelly, of Napanee.

McVICKER—CALLAGHAN.—At Napanee, on Monday, August 14, 1905, by the Rev. Father Hartigan, Richard McVicker to Anna Callaghan, both of Deseronto.

DEATHS.

WAGAR.—At his home, South Napanee, on Friday, August 25th, 1905, Stephen Lester Wagar, aged 68 years, 8 months and 10 days.

HUFFMAN.—At Wheatland, Wyoming, on Tuesday, August 29th, George E. Huffman son of T. A. Huffman, Napanee, aged 22 years.

FREEMAN.—At Deseronto, on Wednesday, August 23rd, 1905, John Freeman, Sr., aged 69 years. R.I.P.

Paints, Oils and Glass.

Highest grade goods in all these lines. Elephant white lead, dry and ready mixed paints.

MADOLE & WILSON

Julius White, a Meaford man, is in a trance, and the doctors are unable to arouse him.

Prof. Harcourt, speaking at St. Catharines, said the claims of breakfast food manufacturers were in many cases not backed up by facts.

In the Dummer township shooting case Charles Gow admits firing off a gun while passing the Hill dwelling. The Coroner's jury took a lenient view and returned a verdict of accidental death exonerating Gow from blame.

PRESCRIPTIONS

At The Red Cross Drug Store you get "Just What the Doctor Orders."

T. B. WALLACE, Phm. B.
The Prescription Druggist.

By Deroche & Deroche his Solicitors.
Dated at Napanee this 2nd day of August, A.D. 1905.

John Burns, the British labor leader is coming to Canada to investigate immigration possibilities.

The barns of Mr. Luther, in West Darlington, were burned with a lot of grain and live stock, by a child playing with matches.

Making Pickles and Catsup

The best results are obtained by using only a superior quality of Vinegar and Spices. You get the pure article at The Medical Hall—Fred L. Hooper.



THE
LATEST
TRIUMPH
IN
EYE
-GLASSES

The STA-ZON is the latest eyeglass success. We recommend them for comfort, security, durability and neatness. We measure the defect in your vision and exactly neutralize it with lenses.

H. E. Smith

DALTON'S

FOR ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE.

Our Fall Stock is Complete, Everything is New and Up-to-Date.

Our Prices are Right.

Call and see for Yourself before Buying.

ALL KINDS OF UPHOLSTERED
FURNITURE RECOVERED AT
A REASONABLE PRICE.

JNO. DALTON,

Napanee and Deseronto.

W. J. DALGLISH, Manager of Napanee Branch.

One Door East of Wilson's Shoe Store.

As a Thirst Quencher

There is no other beverage can compare with

"SALADA"

Daylon Tea, which is absolutely the purest and most delicious tea the world produces.

Black, Mixed or Green. Lead Packets only. By all Grocers.
Highest Award St. Louis, 1904.

YOUNG FOLKS

JUST A BOY'S DOG.

No, siree, that dog won't bite;
Not a bit o' danger!
What's his breed! Shure I don't
know;
Jest a 'boy's dog,' stranger.

No St. Bernard—yet last year,
Time the snow was deepest,
Dragged a little shaver home
Where the hill was steepest.

Ain't a bulldog, all the same,
'Twouldn't do to scoff him.
Fastened on a tramp one time—
Couldn't pry him off him.

Not a pointed—jest the same,
When it all is over,
Ain't a better critter round
Startin' up the plower.

Sell him? Say, there ain't his price,
Not in all the nation!
Jest a 'boy's dog'; that's his breed—
Finest in creation.

CHOOSE A LIFE VOCATION.

There comes a time when every growing boy must face the question: What shall I do for a life work?

It is an important question, one that is as important to the parents as to the child. It is one that must be faced squarely and answered wisely.

And yet there are many who shirk and turn away, trying to avoid a direct answer, leaving the solution to what they hope will be a happy chance.

Then there are sons who leave the solution entirely to their parents; and there are parents who leave it all to the sons.

Each should consider the matter with diligence and frankness and come to a determination agreeable to both.

In considering the problem it will be well to remember several things. In the first place all real success must be founded in the economic principal of becoming a producing member of the great industrial scheme. There is no room in the world for a drone.

Everybody must produce something. The man who produces what is most needed and most wanted receives the largest rewards.

As a general rule it is wise to try to produce something of which the supply is scant. In any case, it is prudent to avoid those occupations in which there is already a surplus of the product. For instance, the world is not crying for lawyers, doctors, preachers, or accountants. The so-called professions are overcrowded. There is a large surplus stock of legal advice on the market; also medical advice, and of bookkeeping.

BAD FOOD WHOLESALE.

Tons of It Destroyed Monthly in the Metropolis.

It appears from the monthly report of the medical officer of health for the city of London, England, that in the four weeks dealt with no less than 310 tons of meat were condemned as unfit for human food, of which 145 tons were imported frozen produce. Of the whole, 303 tons are described as "putrid." The total number of seizures made was 3,406, and in more than 1,000 cases salesmen were the first to call attention to the quality of the food. Other produce intended for human consumption, but seized and condemned during the four weeks, included:—

One and a half tons of strawberries.

One and a half tons of damsons.

One and a half tons of fruit and peas.

One ton or more of blackberries and plums.

On one day the inspectors seized 1,200 tins of pines, mixed fruits, salmon, lobster, and sardines, and on another 1,400 tins of condensed milk.

A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY.

How the Independent Order of Foresters Has Grown.

The Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters, held its triennial session at Atlantic City, New Jersey, recently. The reports submitted at this meeting show the society to be a wonderfully prosperous one. An Independent Finance Committee investigated all the securities, etc., and reported that they found the business affairs of the order managed in a thoroughly business manner, the investments safely and wisely made, and that no losses had been incurred during all the years of the order's history. The order's accumulated funds have increased in the last three years \$3,272,345.51. The order's position is growing better every year, for instance, the increase in accumulated assets during the last two years, 1903-4, was 34.34 per cent., while the increase in insurance at risk during the same period was only 6.97 per cent. The order has increased its accumulated funds since the last meeting of the Supreme Court more rapidly than it increased in any equal time previously. During the 313 working days of the year the order pays out \$8,892.89 per day, and each day puts away a surplus of \$3,907. The order's accumulated funds now amount to over \$9,000,000, and these, the committee reports, are all well and safely invested. The society has added 11,000 members net for each year of the past triennial period. No changes were made in the rates, the Supreme Chief Ranger contending that the rates of the order at the present time were ample.

THE HEIR OF SANTLEIGH

OR
THE STEWARD'S SON

CHAPTER XII.

"You are hurt!"

Only three words, but surely never were three simple words more eloquent.

Norah stopped as she spoke, and looked at Cyril, and there was consternation and tender reproach in her beautiful eyes, as well as in her voice. The glance and the words made his blood run riot in his veins, and his face was no longer pale.

"It is nothing," he said, trying to speak carelessly, and smiling.

"But it is something," she persisted, her brow wrinkled with anxiety and remorse. She had thought of the horses, the coachman, the footman, even a little of herself, and had bestowed no thought upon him who had come to the aid of all of them. "It is something! You winced when I—I touched you," and she stood still as if she declined to go on until she was satisfied.

"Well," he said, hesitatingly. "I think I must have strained my arm, or ricked it or something of the kind; but it isn't of the least consequence, I assure you, Lady Norah."

"You strained your arm?" she said utterly refusing to accept his tone of levity and indifference. "When? When you were trying to drag the carriage out of the way?"

"I dare say."

"No! I remember, you scarcely tried; it must have been before that? Why—the blood rose to her face, then left it pale and remorseful, and she came closer to him—"was it you who stopped the horses?" She let her eyes run over him. "You are all dusty and your coat is torn? Oh, how blind, how blind I have been! You did stop the horses, did you not and you are badly hurt?" and in her sorrow and anxiety her hands went together almost piteously.

Cyril gave up trying to smile the question away.

"Well," he admitted, almost as if it were something to be ashamed of, "I was lucky enough to get hold of them, and it was clumsy of me, but they got me down, and I suppose I just twisted my arm."

Norah shuddered. She had a keen imagination, and she saw it all; the terrified, plunging horse struggling in his grasp, and eventually forcing him to the ground and dragging him under their hoofs. She saw it a great deal worse than it really had been, and a faint moan broke from her now pale lips.

"Oh, what shall I do?" she said, almost inaudibly.

"I assure you that it is nothing." "Ah, I cannot trust you! You have made light of it, and I cannot believe that you are not hurt. Is there anything, anything I can do?"

"Nothing, nothing, Lady Norah," he managed to interpose.

"And I was so selfish I thought of nothing but myself and the—the others," she said, penitently. "I might have known that you would have tried to stop them! Oh, I wish—I wish I had not let you come with me! Will you go home now?"

"That I certainly will not," responded Cyril, with a smile. "If you knew how glad—how proud I am to be with you—" He stopped, conscious of the intensity in his

"No. Do you really wish to know, Lady Norah?"

She did not answer, and he went on after a pause:

"I shall light a pipe and throw myself into my armchair, and think over all the incidents of this eventful night."

"Sadly eventful," she said.

"Sadly? Not to me. If I had my way, if the gods had offered me my choice of a night, I should have chosen—" He stopped in time, remembering that she was under his protection, and an accident had compelled her to be his companion at this unusual hour, and alone, and he could not take advantage of it to lay bare his heart. But the temptation—ah, the temptation was terrible!

"You would have chosen to break your arm?" said Norah, scarcely knowing what she said, but trying to speak banteringly and make light of his words.

"No, I should have chosen to be of some slight service to you," he answered, in a low voice. "Do you know what it is that makes me so happy?"

"No. Are you so happy?"

"Very, completely happy," he answered. "It is just the reaction. When I saw you lying there so still, I thought—never mind what I thought; and now I have you walking by my side quite un hurt I feel like—a man who has escaped the loss of a fortune, or come out well from an awkward scrape."

"Then it is all on my account," she said, "and there is no thought of yourself."

"It is all on your account," he assented. "Don't spoil my pleasure by speaking of myself. Ah, there is the house!"

He broke off with something like a sigh as the great place, shining in the moonlight, loomed before them.

"And now will you go?" she said.

"Would you rather that I did not go with you to the house?" he asked.

"No," she replied, in a low voice. "I was thinking of yourself. I wanted you to get home. I would like you to come, that my father may know all you have done, and thank you as you deserve."

"Then I will come," he said. "But you have thanked me more than enough, Lady Norah!"

"I have not thanked you at all. What could I say?"

"Do you really wish to thank me?" he asked.

They had reached the steps, and he stood with one foot on the bottom one, looking at her with a light in his eyes which she seemed to feel under her lowered lids.

"If you do, don't say one word, but just give me the rose you wear."

His heart smote him the moment he had made the request, and he was prepared to see her draw herself up and reprove him with a look of maiden dignity.

But she stooped and looked down at the flower which Lady Ferndale had picked for her and placed in her girdle, and he saw the color come and go in her lovely face.

"It is a poor gerardon," she said, with a flickering smile that seemed to make her face more serious. "It is all dusty and faded."

ishing. The kind of man that is most plentiful in the market is the one who knows no business in particular and wants something in which he can wear good clothes while at work. The man most in demand and least plentiful is the one who has had actual experience with some occupation which soils the hands and the clothes and who, at the same time, has the capacity for planning and directing. A railway manager who has tramped the ties and built a trestle, a book publisher who has set type, a lumber dealer who has served as a lumber jack, a contractor who has "measured in" and "checked out"—in a word, the man most in demand and hardest to find is the one who has learned "some line of business from the basement to the front office." The men who want to learn a business from the top down are plentiful.

This is a great industrial era. There are opportunities for all. Every ten or twenty years the great industrial army must be recruited anew. The time has passed when it was not "respectable" to be anything but a "professional man." Science and learning have become the handmaids of the industrial arts.

To-day anything is honorable that is done well. Produce something—give something to the world, and the world will pour its blessing into your lap.

SICKLY CHILDREN.

More children die during the hot weather months than at any other season of the year. Their vitality is then at its lowest ebb, and an attack of diarrhoea, cholera infantum or stomach trouble may prove fatal in a few hours. For this reason, no home in which there are young children should be without a box of Baby's Own Tablets, which promptly cure all stomach and bowel troubles. If the Tablets are given to a well child they will prevent these ailments and keep the little one well and strong. Mrs. Joseph T. Piggan, Bryson, Ore., says: "My little one was attacked with colic and diarrhoea, and I found Baby's Own Tablets so satisfactory that I would not now be without them in the house. 'These Tablets not only cure summer troubles, but all the minor ailments that afflict infants and young children. They contain no opiate or harmful drug, and may be given with equal safety to the new born baby or well grown child. There are imitations of this medicine and mothers should see that the words 'Baby's Own Tablets' and the four leaf clover with child's head on each leaf is found on the wrapper around each box. As you value your child's life do not be persuaded to take a substitute for Baby's Own Tablets—the one medicine that makes children well and keeps them well. Sold by all druggists, or you can get them by mail at 25 cents a box by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont."

PACIFIC COAST EXCURSIONS.

During June, July, August and September the Chicago and North Western Ry. will sell from Chicago, round trip excursion tickets to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Ore. (Lewis & Clarke Excursion), Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver at very low rates. Correspondingly cheap fares from all points in Canada. Choice of routes, best of train service, favorable stopovers and liberal return limits. Rates, folders and full information can be obtained from B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 2 East King St., Toronto, Ont. 31

ected, with Hon. Dr. Orannyatenna at their head. It should be added that the death rate of the order is low, indeed much lower than it was some years ago, and the average age of the membership is only thirty-seven. The medical work seems, therefore, to be well and carefully done. As a fraternal society the Independent Order of Foresters certainly has been a wonderful success, and something of its financial strength may be understood from the fact that the reports show that it has already enough in its treasury to pay all probable death claims for about five years without collecting any premiums from any one of its members.—Toronto Globe, August 15.

ANTHROPOMETRIC SURVEY.

"In my opinion," said the Duke of Devonshire, "the report of the commission has not received from the public all the attention it deserves." He suggested a systematic anthropometric survey. Speaking for the Government, Lord Lansdowne gave the assurance that the report should not be pigeon-holed and forgotten. But further enquiry and investigation were necessary before a great many of the recommendations could be taken up.

MUSHY.

Pearl—"I hear that Jeanette and Harry were about the softest couple that were ever married in this town." Ruby—"I should say so. Why, they were so soft that their friends boiled the rice before they threw it at them."

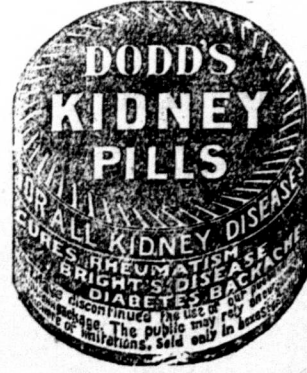
RING IT IN.

"He made quite a little speech when he proposed last night," confessed Helen, blushing. "Sort of a ringing speech, I presume?" laughed Katherine, noticing the glitter on her chum's hand.

"My dear wife spent her early years in a milliner's shop," said a wealthy self-made man the other day. "Mine spends most of her time there now," growled his friend. "She's pretty dear, too!" "It must be awful," remarked a gushing young girl, "never to have a chance to marry." "Yes; but not nearly so bad as to have had a chance and let it slip!" said the lady of uncertain age.

Mr. Wallace (impressively)—"Ah, here is another story of a man who killed himself because his home was unhappy." Mrs. Wallace (sweetly)—"And did that make his home happy, or does the paper not say?"

Mr. Heaps—"Your wife's costume to-night is charming! It simply beggars description!" Mr. Creeps—"And that reminds me of a conundrum—Why am I like a description?"



caused her to lower her eyes. "I mean that I could not think of letting you go alone." "And yet it is such a little way," she remonstrated. "Yes, a very little way." "Could you not bathe it? Is it broken?" she asked. "No, no," he said, with his short laugh. "That I am certain it is not, and there is no water here." "If you will come," she said, "let us get to the Court as quickly as possible," and she set off. "There is no need for hurry on my account," he said, pleadingly; "and do take my arm again." "No," she said, firmly, "it is you who should take mine. I ought to help, who need help more than I do. Shall I, can I, help you?" "I could walk twenty miles. My arm is a little stiff, that is all." "Let us hurry. You do not know what you have done to it—or will not tell me," she added, with a reproach that was ineffably sweet and serious. "And yet you would not let me rest until you had found out that I was not hurt." "The cases are altogether different," he said. "If you had been hurt—" He stopped. "Don't let us think of anything so horrible." "What would it have mattered? I am only a useless girl, while you—Will you be able to paint?" "As well—or as badly—as ever. It's the left arm."

"Upon my word, you make me feel mean," he said, with a laugh. "I don't believe there is anything the matter with me." "I do not believe a word you say." "Well, then, don't let us say anything more about it," he remarked. "What a lovely night! I think the moon shines more brightly at Sandleigh than at any other place I have ever seen her."

"I wish we were home," said Norah disregarding his rhapsody. "And even then there will be no doctor!" "That's something to be thankful for," he retorted, determined to dispel her anxiety if he could.

She was walking a few paces in front of him, and stopped suddenly before a small gate with a little cry of dismay.

"The gate's locked!" she said. "The keeper must have locked it," he said.

"Oh, what shall we do?" she exclaimed under her breath. "Don't be alarmed," he said, with a smile; "from trespass to burglary is a very easy step. The other day I was on forbidden ground, now I am about to make forcible entry." He dislodged a big stone from the hedged bank and smashed the padlock.

"Rather a rough kind of 'Open Sesame!' he said.

Norah looked at him. It seemed to her that he was prepared for any kind of emergency, and little thing though it was, it brought a subtle kind of admiration into her eyes.

"You think of everything. I should have walked round."

"Well," he responded, "ladies are not supposed to break open padlocks; it's a man's privilege. I wonder whether the gamekeeper will shoot me, or only insist upon my getting six months?"

He held the gate open as he spoke for her to pass through, and in doing so, his hand chanced to touch hers. Her pity and tenderness had given him courage, and he took advantage, man like; his hand closed on hers, and he drew it within his arm.

"You see, my right arm is all right," he said, pleadingly.

Norah's lashes hid her eyes, but she allowed her hand to rest where he had placed it.

"What will you do when you reach home? Will you send for a doctor?"

Slowly she took the flower—it was dusty and faded—from her belt and held it out to him, standing with downcast face.

He took the rose and pressed it to his lips; then, carried away by the thought that she had worn it, feeling that it was, so to speak part and parcel of herself that she gave him, he took her hand, and bending over it, kissed it passionately.

Norah went white to the lips. It was her hand only he had kissed, but it was the first kiss of love, and it stirred her maiden heart to its depths.

With a long breath she thrilled throughout her whole being, and stood looking at him, half fearfully, wholly entranced.

He looked up at her, his face almost as white as hers.

"Ah, forgive me! Forgive me! I—I did not think! I—ah, you would not be angry, you would forgive me if you understood, if you knew how I love you!"

She shrank back slightly, and drawing her hand away, pressed it unconsciously against her heart.

"Ah, I've said it!" he murmured, desperately, as if he saw that he had lost her forever, but that it was useless to try and recall his words. "I love you, Lady Norah! I love you! Don't speak to me yet! You are angry, offended! I have behaved badly! I ought not to have said it! But—"

A sound broke the silence of the night. It was the opening of the great door. He stopped, and Norah, with a start, looked toward the house. Two figures stood plainly revealed against the light in the hall.

Cyril raised his head and passed his hand over his forehead.

"Lady Norah, don't cast me off until you have seen me, heard me—" He could say no more.

They had gone up the steps, and stood before the earl and Guildford Berton.

Guildford Berton darted a dark look from under his brows at each of them in turn, then dropped his eyes and stood with tightly-drawn lips in sinister silence. The earl regarded them with haughty surprise on his cold face, and in a tone of ice, disregarding his daughter's presence, said:

"Mr. Burne! To what do I owe the pleasure of this visit?"

"Papa!" she said, hurriedly, "there has been an accident! Lady Fendale's horses ran away, and the carriage was upset, and Mr. Burne—, she stopped a moment for breath, "Mr. Burne stopped the horses at great peril."

The earl calmly took her hand and removed it from his arm.

"Excuse me," he said, coldly. "Do I understand that Mr. Burne has rendered you a service?"

"Yes, yes," she said, "Mr. Burne stopped the horses—the two great horses—think, papa!—and," her voice grew lower, and was meant for his ear alone, "and he is hurt!"

"That Mr. Burne is hurt I very much regret," he said, stiffly, "and I trust that the injury is not a serious one."

We like best to call SCOTT'S EMULSION

a food because it stands so emphatically for perfect nutrition. And yet in the matter of restoring appetite, of giving new strength to the tissues, especially to the nerves, its action is that of a medicine.

Send for free sample. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto, Ont. 50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.

ious one. Where did you—er—leave the carriage; I do not see it?"

"The carriage is a wreck, papa. We left it in the lane.

"And you have taxed Mr. Burne's kindness to the extent of accompanying you home!" said the earl, in a tone of rebuke, intended as much for Cyril as for herself. "Why did you not send one of the servants here for a carriage?"

"I did not think—there was no time! Oh, papa, are you not going to thank him for all he has done?"

"I trust Mr. Burne will do me the justice to acknowledge that I have attempted to thank him in my poor way."

"No thanks are needed, my lord," said Cyril, quietly. "I am afraid Lady Norah puts far too high a value on the poor service I was fortunate to render her. I was lucky enough to be passing at the moment of the accident, that is all. I trust Lady Norah is not hurt. It was I who should have thought of sending for a carriage, but there were difficulties in the way. I sent one man with the horses, and the other was left with the carriage. I wish you good-night, my lord. Good-night, Lady Norah," and he raised his hat.

Norah stood, her face white and red by turns; her father's coldness and hauteur filled her with shame; she was tingling from head to foot.

"Papa, papa!" she murmured, almost piteously.

"Will you not step in Mr. Burne!" said the earl.

"No, thank you, my lord."

"Thank you, thank you, thank you!" she said, slowly, her large eyes full of emotion, as if she meant to make up for her father's shortcomings.

Cyril took her hand and pressed it, and with a bow that included the earl and Guildford Berton, turned and went down the steps. The great door closed behind him. He walked down the drive nearly to the lodge, then stopped suddenly and sat down.

He had ignored and made light of his hurts while Norah had been with him, now the pain in his arm was so acute that he felt giddy and sick from it.

He leaned against the smooth-shaven bank of turf, and tried to feel the injured limb, but he could scarcely bear the touch of his own fingers. Was he going to be idiot enough to faint, he thought? Angry at the idea, he struggled to his feet, thinking he would reach the lodge and ask for a glass of water; but the lodge and the trees and the sky executed a peculiar kind of dance before his eye, and he fell back on the bank.

He had lain there in delicious unconsciousness for a couple of minutes, when Becca Louth came through the gate. She was walking with a light, careful step, as if she wished to avoid attracting the attention of the people at the lodge, and her pink dress fitted like an overgrown moth against the dark trees.

She saw Cyril, and stopped with a little cry of alarm, then cautiously and fearfully approached him.

"Why, it's the painter gentleman!" she exclaimed, with a surprise which intensified as she saw how motionless Cyril lay. At first she thought—well, Becca thought that he was intoxicated, and grew alarmed when, bending over him, she saw that he had fainted.

Her first idea was to run to the lodge and call the keeper, Johnson, to her aid; but she did not do so.

Eve, the mother of us all, was not more curious than her daughter Becca, and Becca's little mind was all agog to discover the reason why the strange gentleman should have fallen down in a fainting fit in the Court avenue.

So she knelt down beside the still form, and with hands that trembled a little, unfastened his collar, and held her hand, cold and wet with dew from the long grass, upon his forehead.

Results from common soaps. eczema, coarse hands, ragged clothes, shrunken flannels.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar

BIG REVIEW BY THE KING

TO BE HELD IN EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

His Majesty Will Inspect 40,000 Troops on September 18th.

The announcement that his Majesty the King is to hold a review of volunteers in Edinburgh on September 18, has created intense satisfaction all over Scotland. It has long been known that Lord Provost Cranston has been exerting himself to the utmost in order to get his Majesty to hold a review on something like the scale which Queen Victoria held in August, 1881, when almost 40,000 volunteers were on parade from every part of Scotland. The arrangements are in the hands of the military head-quarters in Scotland, who now occupy spacious offices in the palatial buildings of the "Scotsman."

ARRANGEMENTS ON FOOT.

It is believed that the military authorities in Scotland have already put themselves in connection with the War Office with a view of ascertaining what allowance is to be made toward the expenses of the volunteers who may come to the review from a distance, as soon as definite information has been obtained upon this point no time will be lost in communicating with commanders of corps throughout the country. Edinburgh is sure to make a good contribution to the gathering, for it will be the desire of the brigades of which Lord Provost Cranston is so popular a commander to turn out in such numbers as will demonstrate to his Majesty how admirably he has interpreted the feeling of the volunteers of the capital. All over Scotland the same feeling is believed to prevail, and there is general expectation that throughout the country the day will be observed as a general holiday. This will mean an influx of people to the capital on a scale which will help to make up for the lack of visitors recently complained of. The various railways will undoubtedly offer tempting facilities which will insure an immense attendance of spectators. It will provide, too, another of the too rare opportunities which people from every part of Scotland have of testifying how popular his Majesty is among his Scottish subjects.

HELP VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The review will also tend to infuse new life into the volunteer movement, which in Scotland, as in some parts of England, has rather suffered in popularity within recent years as the result of what, rightly or wrongly, is regarded as the want of genuine practical interest on the part of the war office. It is not yet known whether the Queen is to accompany the King, but if his Majesty is accompanied by his royal consort, this will only lend additional éclat to what has every prospect of being a memorable occasion in the history of the volunteer movement.

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are not more different than the old fashioned bulk or package teas, and the Carefully Grown, Thoroughly Cured and Properly Packed

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B. W. SOMERS,
Principal.

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5 Adelaide St. East, Toronto, Ont.

Mention this paper.

THE EVILS OF GAMBLING.

An Appeal to King to Use His Influence Against It.

A striking sermon on "The Sin of Hazard," was delivered a few Sundays ago at the City Temple, London, England, by the Rev. R. J. Campbell.

The preacher spoke of the unhealthy desire to gamble which too often accompanied our national sports and even our indoor pastimes. The sin of hazard was, in his opinion, one of the most outstanding of our national vices, and one which every serious-minded patriot must feel was a menace to the well-being of the community and to our Imperial destiny. The gambling evil had penetrated to the highest grades of our social life, to our commercial life, and to our sports, but the most regrettable feature of all was the way in which the desire for gambling had spread to the lower classes, among whom the "copper book-maker" and the small moneylender had firmly established themselves.

With regard to gambling in society, Mr. Campbell could only say that if half the stories which were told about the sums of money lost and won at "bridge" among the upper classes were true, they formed a very evil portent for the future of the race. It was only fair to say that there was to-day a healthier feeling among the highest grades of society than existed in the eighteenth century, for instance, when statesmen of the highest rank gambled away their entire fortune. Still, it was to the upper classes of society that the country naturally looked for an example, and it was to be regretted that the sin of hazard was manifested in so marked a manner in connection with the game of "bridge."

AN APPEAL TO THE KING.

In our commercial life there were many phases of activity which were not ordinarily described as gambling, but which partook of that character, and which were certainly examples of the sin of hazard. Speculation in many of its forms was merely a desire on the part of some person or persons to get rich quickly. This desire was in itself essentially vicious, because, it added nothing to the wealth of the community, but merely acquired for one man what might be looked upon as belonging to other people.

With all respect, continued the pas-

POULTRY SALE.—EVERYBODY WHO keeps hens or pets should send 30c at once and get the best practical information and latest news about poultry and pet stock keeping, every month for the next 16 months. Money back if not satisfied. Agents wanted. Address, Poultry News, Owen Sound.

Superfluous Hair Permanently Removed

While traveling in Mexico I discovered a drug which removes hair from face, arms, neck, or any part of the body instantly and permanently, so will send to any one afflicted without any expense but a postage stamp. Don't judge my treatment by unsuccessful attempts of others. I have suffered for years with this affliction and now my life's work is to help others from this humiliating trouble. My treatment is easy and accomplished at home, and I will forfeit \$500 if it fails to remove hair. Don't suffer longer. Relief is now yours for the asking. Write now lest you forget my address. DOKTOR WILSON, 111 North Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FARM AT AIRDRIE, ALBERTA.—2598 acres—22 miles north of Calgary; 3 miles from Airdrie railway depot; convenient to church, schools, stores, etc.; splendidly situated; magnificent view; first-class soil; good water supply; up-to-date improvements; well-built house of eight rooms, fitted with all modern conveniences and drainage system; stable, cattle sheds, buggy shed, workshop, corrals, etc.; good fences, all new and substantial; will be sold as a going concern, with stock, crops, machinery, tools and house furnishings; this farm is all plowable, and is especially adapted for growing hard fall wheat and for mixed farming. Full particulars on application to Gray Bros., Airdrie, Alta.

CLEANING LADIES'...

Can be done perfectly by our French Process. Try it.
BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.
MONTREAL, TORONTO, OTTAWA & QUEBEC



LET THE BABY SLEEP
USE
WILSON'S
FLY PADS

hitabel Record did really do it, is that a reason why you should grow a grudge?

"So I set right about forgiving her as hard as I could, and pretty soon I just loved Mehitabel Record, no matter what she'd done."

The needles were motionless. The speaker, although flushing under the gaze of many eyes, continued:

"And when I'd thoroughly forgiven Mehitabel—why, my headache was gone, and I felt nice all over. I set me to thinking. After that, whenever I had an ache or pain, I practised going away by myself and forgiving some one. It worked won-

dew from the long grass, upon his forehead.

He looked very handsome, Becca thought, as he lay there and her black, glittering eyes scanned his face and clothes minutely.

"Has he been fighting?" she asked herself, as she noticed the dust and the rent in his coat.

But there were no marks on the clean-cut, sunburned face, and, still puzzled, Becca thought that perhaps he had been knocked down and robbed.

Burglars and footpads were not of common occurrence in Santeigh, but occasionally tramps passed through, and petty larcenies followed in their trail.

But if he had been knocked down and left for dead, his assailants had left him his watch, for the chain was glittering in the moonlight.

(To be Continued.)

THIS MESSAGE IS FOR WOMEN

DAME BRADETTE CURED OF
ALL HER PAINS BY DODD'S
KIDNEY PILLS.

Suffered for Years Before She
Found Quick Relief in the Great
Canadian Kidney Remedy.

St. Rose du Degele, Temiscouta Co., Que., Aug. 21—(Special).—Suffering women all over Canada will read with feelings of interest and relief the experience of Dame Amadee Bradette of this place.

"It gives me pleasure to be able to tell," says Dame Bradette, "that I am cured of all the ills I suffered for a number of years. I found in Dodd's Kidney Pills quick relief from all my pains. I only had to take one box to bring back my health, and in five months I have had no return of my trouble."

Those troubles known only to women always spring from disordered kidneys. The female organs are entirely dependent on the kidneys. Dodd's Kidney Pills never fail to cure the kidneys. That is why they always bring health, strength and cheerfulness to weak, run-down, suffering women.

Connoisseur—"I tell you what it is, M'Daub, those ostriches are simply superb. You shouldn't paint anything but birds." Artist (disgusted)—"Those are not ostriches; they are camels."

Mrs. Jordan—"Did you ever hear my daughter sing, Mr. Johnson?" "Oh, yes; I only live five houses from your house, you know."

Mother—"There were two apples in the cupboard, Tommy, and now there is only one. How's that?" Tommy (who sees no way of escape)—"Well, ma, it was so dark in there I didn't see the other."

"Our candidate has worked his way up like the rest of us," said a political speaker the other day. "We don't want any fine gentlemen here!" Every one cheered except the candidate.

Elderly Lady—"This toilet soap I have bought here has stained my face all over, and your master told me it would not harm the most beautiful complexion in the world." Youthful Shopboy—"Yes'm; but yours ain't the most beautiful complexion in the world, is it?"

The Barber—"Do you ever massage the skin of your face?" The Customer—"Massage?" The Barber—"Yes; knead it, you know." The Customer—"Oh, occasionally! But you seem to need it so much worse than I do that you might as well take the rest of it while you're about it!"

being a member of the Scottish history. Unfortunately the last review took place on what was one of the wettest days on record. But be the weather what it may this time, there is no doubt but there will be plenty of enthusiasm on the occasion of the King's visit, and it will not be surprising if the muster of volunteers at the review exceeds even the great gathering which marched past Queen Victoria in 1881.

AFFAIR IS IN GOOD HANDS.

General Sir C. Tucker is not the man to leave anything undone that is calculated to ensure the success of the review, and once he returns to headquarters in Edinburgh from his tour of the Scottish volunteers no time will be lost in pushing forward the needful arrangements.

DISGRACEFUL DEFICIENCIES.

It is a disgrace—
To half do things.
To be lax, indolent, indifferent.
Not to develop your possibilities.
To do poor, slipshod, blotched work.

To give bad example to young people.

To have crude, brutish, repulsive manners.

To live a half-life when a whole life is possible.

Not to be scrupulously clean in person and surroundings.

To acknowledge a fault and make no effort to overcome it.

To be ungrateful to friends and to those who have helped us.

To go through life a pygmy when Nature intended you for a giant.

To kick over the ladder upon which we have climbed to our position.

To be grossly ignorant of the customs and usages of good society.

WRONG SORT.

Perhaps Plain Old Meat, Potatoes
and Bread May be Against
You for a Time.

A change to the right kind of food can lift one from a sick bed. A lady in Weiden, Ill., says:

"Last spring I became bed-fast with severe stomach trouble accompanied by sick headache. I got worse and worse until I became so low I could scarcely retain any food at all, although I tried every kind. I had become completely discouraged, had given up all hope and thought I was doomed to starve to death, till one day my husband trying to find something I could retain, brought home some Grape-Nuts."

"To my surprise the food agreed with me, digested perfectly, and without distress. I began to gain strength at once, my flesh (which had been flabby) grew firmer, my health improved in every way and every day, and in a very few weeks I gained 20 pounds in weight. I liked Grape-Nuts so well that for 4 months I ate no other food, and eatings felt as well satisfied after eating as if I had sat down to a fine banquet."

"I had no return of the miserable sick stomach nor of the headaches, that I used to have when I ate other food. I am now a well woman, doing all my own work again, and feel that life is worth living."

"Grape-Nuts food has been a god-send to my family; it surely saved my life and my two little boys have thriven on it wonderfully." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.
Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each pkg.

With all respect, continued the pastor, he desired to add a word concerning the influence which might be exercised by the King. His Majesty was much loved by his people; he had proved himself worthy of the position, and had rightly earned for himself the title of "the peacemaker of the world." If the King would exert his great influence in separating gambling from sport, and in discountenancing what was essentially evil, and encouraging what was essentially good, a very much more healthy impulse might be given to the sports of the nation.

Use the safe, pleasant and effectual worm killer, Mother Graves' Worm Terminator; nothing equals it. Procure a bottle and take it home.

"It is a pleasure to meet a man you feel in trust," remarked the individual with the high forehead. "Oh, I don't know! I prefer a man who pays cash," replied the man who kept the grocer's shop.

A Small Pill, but Powerful.—They that judge of the powers of a pill by its size, would consider Parmelee's Vegetable Pills to be lacking. It is a little wonder among pills. What it lacks in size it makes up in potency. The remedies which it carries are put up in these small doses, because they are so powerful that only small doses are required. The full strength of the extracts is secured in this form and do their work thoroughly.

Bleeker—Say, old chap, I'm in beastly bad luck; need money badly and haven't the least idea where I can get it. Baxter—Well, I'm glad to hear that—I thought perhaps you had an idea you could touch me for it.

They are Carefully Prepared.—Pills which dissipate themselves in the stomach cannot be expected to have much effect upon the intestines, and to overcome costiveness the medicine administered must influence the action of these canals. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are so made under the supervision of experts that the substance in them is intended to operate on the intestines is retained in action until they pass through the stomach to the bowels.

AUNT GLEN'S CURE.

How the Old Lady Got Rid of a Dreadful Headache.

Tommy Pomeroy's pneumonia led to a discussion at the sewing-club between an advocate of mustard plasters and a believer in cold-water applications.

"What a variety of cures there are," remarked Miss Everett, pleasantly, with a meaning look at the others. "Yesterday I heard of the 'laughing cure!'"

"Indeed!" The minister's wife hastened to help in steering conversation away from the belligerents. "You've kept yourself so young, Mrs. Glen, you must have something interesting to contribute on cures."

The old lady thus addressed was a recent comer, but it was gradually dawning on the community that they had a saint among them—one of the unobtrusive, happy, healthy kind. Children were already calling her "Aunt Glen."

"Do you believe in mustard?" demanded the determined advocate.

"For those that it benefits, yes," said Mrs. Glen, gently.

"But tell us how you have kept well," hastily interposed Miss Everett.

"I don't mind telling, but I guess you'll think it's a funny kind of cure," Mrs. Glen replied, with a smile. "Once, years ago, I had a dreadful headache. I hadn't slept a wink the night before—I was grieving about a friend that hadn't treated me right."

"I was just brooding away, going over and over in my mind what I'd say to Mehitabel Record some day, when I saw that a big grudge was growing right up inside of me. 'Now,' said I to myself, 's'pose Me-

terfully."

"Did you always have some one," asked the minister's wife, softly, "to practise on?"

"Deary me, no!" said Aunt Glen. "Everybody's always treated me so nice, I ran out of folks to forgive long ago."

"How did you manage your 'cure' then?"

"Oh, along about the same time I ran out of aches and pains, too. I haven't lost a day in bed in forty-five years."

There was a pause. Miss Everett, with shining eyes, broke the silence:

"Ladies, I move a vote of thanks to—to dear Aunt Glen, for a bit of very deep and very dear philosophy. And I move, also, that we adopt her cure and practise it—with mustard plaster or without, as each one likes."

She—"You say you are devoted to art. What is the particular art that you love best?" He—"Thou art."

Very many persons die annually from cholera and kindred summer complaints, who might have been saved if proper remedies had been used. If attacked do not delay in getting a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, the medicine that never fails to effect a cure. Those who have used it say it acts promptly, and thoroughly subdues the pain and disease.

James—"When I'm calling I never know what to do with my hands and feet?" Jims—"Offer your hand to the girl, and use your feet to get away from her father."

Have you tried Holloway's Corn Cure? It has no equal for removing these troublesome excrescences as many have testified who have tried it.

"Is that a birthmark on your friend's forehead?" "No; that's a laundry mark." "A laundry mark. How odd?" "Not so very. His wife hit him with a flat-iron."

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects.

Mavis—"And so you are going to marry Ferdinand after all. You've chosen him out of all the legions of suitors you used to have?" Avis—"Yes, he was the only one who proposed, and I decided that a Ferdinand was worth two in the bush."

It is an Officer of the Law of Health.—When called in to attend a disturbance it searches out the hiding-place of pun, and like a guardian of the peace, lays hands upon it and says, "I arrest you." Resistance is useless, as the law of health imposes a sentence of perpetual banishment on pain, and Dr. Thomas Electric Oil was originated to enforce that sentence.

Mrs. Casey—"An' wot be ye goin' to make of yer boy, Mike?" Mrs. O'Toole—"Well, we intinded him for a hod-carrier, like his pa, but the bye's aim was so good at hittin' scabs wid bricks while the last strike was on, that now Tim is goin' to have him train for a ball player."

Summer Whooping Cough

The children seem to catch whooping cough easily in the summer time when it is always so much harder to get rid of.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

Tha Lung Tonic

will cure them of all lung troubles. There is no injurious drug in it. It is pleasant to take. At all drug stores. 691

THEORY OF CHILD TEACHING

Responsibility of Parents When Their Minds Are Being Molded.

And Jesus said unto him, Follow me.—St. Luke, ix., 59.

My brethren, a part of the education of your children is entrusted to your pastors, intrusted to them by yourselves, for, according to the eternal will of God, there is no authority upon earth, in respect to children, that is above that of their parents. It is by the inevitable and powerful bond that unites children to their parents that God has forever bound the authority of education to the fact of paternity. And even though there may be in this world a certain number of parents who do not do their duty, that does not alter the strength of the ruling. Education, in its most direct, most lasting and deepest meaning, always proceeds from those to whom we owe life itself. It is, therefore, you yourselves who delegate us to your children, by your own authority, thus giving over to us a part of the action that you do not consider you can exercise with sufficient efficacy; you call upon us to co-operate with you in forming the moral and religious character of your children.

The work we thus undertake can only be efficacious if it is concerted with you and if we are in agreement together, at least in regard to its essential lines. We want you to control us, and we are glad that you should do so, for we like you to hear what we teach. Your children are your treasures; they are more to you than all the world. Therefore, it must be interesting to you to hear us teach them things that concern their future, their heart, their will and their character. It seems as though we were more alive than they are to the words they listen to. Better acquainted with life, we realize when this tuition is given to them

NOW GREATLY THEY NEED IT. If they could only understand it! If they would only assimilate it! What strength would be imparted to them for later on, when they have to go through hard times as well as happy times! The essential part of their happiness, the use they make of their lives, the quality of their actions, the worth and character of their relations with their fellowmen all depend upon the way in which they act toward this seed of the old human Truth that we sow in their young hearts.

As for us, the religious educators, we fully realize when we thus labor with your children that if we were left to our own resources, or even to our mere alliance with you, we would not be able to rise to the height of our task. If we did not have traditional treasures and accumulated provisions to draw upon, with what could we nourish their souls? The great problem of life is never more seriously put before a man than when he is called upon to transmit essential knowledge to children.

The difficulties, obscurities and pollution of this life never strike us so much as when young people stand in front of us and we have to prepare them for the future. But, on the other hand, the height and beauty of the moral patrimony that has been bequeathed to us by the fathers never strike us so forcibly. When viewing the future, how glad we are to lean upon the great past! We are nothing by ourselves. Human solidarity, the general cohesion of public spirit, of thoughts, traditions, ideas and beliefs, come from afar,

and leaders. Whosoever two or three gather together in His name He is in their midst. His is the spirit of trembling and militant, but brave and believing humanity; He is the guide and consoler; He is the old and the ever new. He shines throughout the past like a ray of golden light; He illuminates the future and the unknown roads. He will never die. Such is the One who draws near to you and who says "Follow Me."

When we approach children, who are the seeds of men, we should first of all make them understand that nothing is finer than to be a human creature. Even though it be in weakness and poverty, in ill health and with all kinds of other wretchedness, nothing equals the nobility of a human creature. That is what a child does not know.

At the beginning of life you are ignorant of your own self. We try to awaken you. The first period of existence is spent in sleeping, materially to a small degree and spiritually to a greater degree. Children are slumbering, but there comes a time when we must know ourselves, look into and study ourselves; there comes another time when we must begin to preside over our republic, for in each of us there is a republic composed of all kinds of powers that might fall into anarchy if not properly directed.

When you have reached the age when it is well for you to look after your own interests and to awaken to humanity what we teach you are not theories or precepts, because precepts and theories are in themselves dry and lifeless—what we teach you is life.

We interpret life to you. We endeavor to transmit its shock to you to make you thrill. We deposit a leaven in the constitution of your being, so that it may work in you and make you feel that the word you have heard is not merely something to be taken in or noted on paper, but a power that is infused in the blood, that stirs up the very marrow and spreads its disturbing or tonifying action over all.

You see the method, dear parents and brethren; we endeavor to make your children understand the beauty of life. We show them a Christ who is not heraidic, with a certain typical face reproduced on wood, or wax or illuminated ikons, a venerable Christ, but tarnished by the dust of sacristies; we show them a living Christ, who can be compared to the image that at certain epochs of the revival of art great artists have attempted to carve, giving Him the form of the most magnificently built men of their time, taking from the living men of that day, in their sorrows, struggles and joy, the typical details in which they tried to reproduce His fine and great humanity. To educate men, let us place this sculptural figure before them.

It is exactly what the minds of children require, just as flowers require light.

CHARLES WAGNER.

EARNING THEIR SALARIES.

Some Political Sinecures in the British Government.

An amusing account of the duties of the Junior Lords of the Treasury, who receive salaries of £1,000 each, is given by Mr. Michael Mc-

LAW-BREAKERS IN LOVE

WOMEN WHO HAVE SUFFERED MUCH.

Famous Criminals Who Have Sorely Tried Trusting Girls.

Barristers are supposed, in the pursuit of their professional duties, to be hard-hearted. There are very few of them, however, who do not shrink from the duty of endeavoring to drag from the lips of some poor, trembling, tearful girl in the witness-box facts damaging to the man she loves in the dock—a fact, perhaps, which will send to the gallows or to penal servitude the one for whom she would willingly lay down her own life. Sweethearts as witnesses for the prosecution are terrible trials even to the most stony-hearted advocate, says London Answers.

In a case tried before Mr. Baron Huddleston, at Manchester, a man was accused of murder, and it was most important to show that, a short while after the deed was done, the accused called at his sweetheart's house and got her to mend a rent in his coat. A piece of his coat had been torn out in a struggle, and had been picked up at the scene of the crime. In it were some stitches made with black cotton. The prisoner's sweetheart, an extremely pretty girl, was put into the box to be examined.

CONDEMNED BY SWEETHEART.

It was clear to everyone that she was quite certain that he was perfectly innocent of the charge brought against him. If she swore that she had mended his coat on the night of the murder, and that the stitches in the piece of cloth found were hers, the man must be found guilty.

The prosecuting counsel, one of the most eminent Q. C.'s of his time, shrank from putting the fatal question. Again and again he led up to it, and then avoided it. His hesitancy was plain to the junior counsel with him, and at last the junior flicked his gown and whispered in his ear. His words directed the Q. C.'s eyes to a corner of the court where there sat a grey-haired, worn-faced woman, clothed in deep black, the widow of the murdered man! That figure won the victory. The Q. C. faced the witness; the questions were put and answered. They condemned to death the man the witness loved!

Lefroy, the murderer of Mr. Gold on the Brighton Railway, was a peculiarly mild, inoffensive, and well-mannered young fellow in private life. When he committed the crime for which he was executed, he had for some time past been paying his addresses to a young lady, who found it quite impossible to credit him with the commission of such an awful deed.

LOVE AND DOUBT.

Lefroy, she was sure, would be able to explain all, and sweep aside the fearful web of suspicious facts that had gathered round him.

One day, before the trial came on, she received a letter from Lefroy, which had been secretly conveyed to her from the wretched prisoner. In it he protested his innocence in the strongest terms; but, he said, if, in spite of his being innocent, a mistake should be made, and he were found guilty, he implored her to help him. His food was being sent in from outside, and any friend, he stated, was at liberty to supply him with delicacies. Would she send him in some food, and conceal in it a small file? With it he might be able to file the bars of his cell window, and escape. Would she also—and this was most important—

"TELL A LIE FOR MY SAKE!" Worse even than the trials of these unfortunate ones must have been those of sweethearts who have not only discovered their lovers accused, but who have been appealed to by them to save them from the penalty of their guilt by false testimony.

"How terrible you look!" Rush's sweetheart remarked to him one night. "What is the matter? What have you been doing?"

Rush was a farmer, and the young lady was keeping house for him. They had had tea together that night, and Rush had gone out. His face when he entered the sitting-room later on startled the girl.

"It is nothing," he declared. "If anyone should ask you anything, remember that I have not been out more than twenty minutes!"

It was untrue, and the girl wondered what Rush could mean by asking her to say such a thing. An hour or two later the police swooped down upon the farm to arrest Rush for having that evening murdered two people by shooting them. This, then, was the meaning of that awful expression on his face, and of his warning words?

TRUTH WILL OUT.

He could not possibly have committed the crime if he had been absent only twenty minutes that evening. Rush wanted her to perjure herself in order to establish an alibi. For a considerable time she did as Rush had bidden her, declaring that he had not been absent more than twenty minutes all the evening. But those who heard her were assured that she was not speaking the truth, but only trying to shield the man she loved, and the folly and danger of such a course were pointed out to her. Bursting into terrible grief, she confessed all.

At the trial of Rush she appeared in the witness-box. What a terrible ordeal it was to her was apparent to all. She looked like a ghost, her pallor being rendered all the more conspicuous by her black costume. She trembled, and her voice was so faint that she could hardly be heard. The scoundrel Rush, finding that she had determined to speak the truth, turned upon her brutally, and declared that she was perjuring herself at the persuasion of his enemies.

So cruel and bullying was his examination of the poor girl that everybody in Court was filled with indignation, and a buzz of muttered and hardly restrained rage followed each brutal question.

BULLIED GIRL HE LOVED.

The judge expostulated with the prisoner time after time. Bullying, reproaching, sneering, the wretched man prolonged the miserable witness's agony for over an hour. It was his revenge on her for refusing to do his bidding and perjure herself to save him from the gallows.

Marshall, the jewel thief, having robbed a jeweller's safe of some thousand pounds' worth of jewels, found the police so hot upon his track that he dare not venture out of hiding in a lodging-house in Soho. At the same time, it was necessary that he should procure money. He determined to confide in the girl he loved, and sent her a message that brought her to him. Up to that moment the poor girl had never dreamt of the manner in which her lover made a livelihood. He began by showing her the jewels.

She looked at them in amazement, and then, as it dawned upon her that he could not have gained them honestly, burst into tears. Throwing herself upon her knees, she implored him to return them, saying that if he did so she would love him, as she had in the past. Marshall declared that to return the jewels was impossible, that if she did not assist him

viewing the future, how glad we are to lean upon the great past! We are nothing by ourselves. Human solidarity, the general cohesion of public spirit, of thoughts, traditions, ideas and beliefs, come from afar, like the very language that we speak. In the mind of man there are habits that are precious conquests; there are beaten tracks that centuries have traced out.

Not one of us could begin that gigantic work alone. The past is behind us, with its victories, its energy its vitality. In our educative work we lean upon a wonderful race of men, who did not despair of mankind, who kept the faith, in spite of obscurity, and who have worked onward with the hope of future improvement, of the future victory of right.

All those men are our allies. We are not alone in teaching the children; we are surrounded by a venerable crowd of heroes, of martyrs, of thinkers, of all the noblest representatives of

THE HUMAN FAMILY.

We give to children a tuition that is not a doctrinal tuition, by means of precepts, but we endeavor to draw them on by the radiant contagion of humanized goodness, of goodness made man, made flesh, walking and fighting in our midst.

An education that is not a heroic education is a dead education. Wrong is learned by the great example of evil, by pernicious contagion, by the horrible rottenness that is transmitted from man to man.

Right is also learned, not by a few spoken words or written words, but by the contagious warmth of action, of devotion, of sacrifice.

In the Christian church education, when it is a true evangelical education, is preeminently heroic. When we speak to our children we always have with us that Eternal Contemporary who has said:—"I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."

Christ is not a limited individual; Christ, for us, is a spirit that embraces the whole of the moral light of which humanity is capable. He has defined himself in many ways, in universal breadth, height and depth. He made us feel that He did not wish to be an individual when He said that He was the Son of Man. Christ is not a figure limited to a race, an epoch, to certain surroundings; He is not the propagator of a definite doctrine, of a system that wishes from mankind exactly in its own way. Christ is the whole of normal and higher humanity, human and divine. That is why He said:—"I am the Son of Man and the Son of God." We can never realize too fully, or even fully enough, what plenitude resides in Him.

The spirit of Christ is, therefore, a concentration of all that is best, most grandly generous, most evident in the radiance of good, of kindness and of the gift of self, throughout humanity, from the East to the West, in antiquity and in present days. Christ, better than any one else, can say to us:—"Nothing that is human is strange to me."

Therefore, my dear children, you do not go to One who has secured, to the exclusion of all others; the monopoly of virtue, of moral beauty, of holiness, and who is jealous of His personal glory. You do not go to One who wears a crown on His head and who says:—"All glory is Mine and honor is due to Me alone; I am unique, and whoever is not for Me is against Me."

Christ and His spirit are in no way sectarian, exclusive or tainted with narrow individualism. Wherever you meet the true spirit of Christ all right-minded humanity will be found following in His train. He walks, not as one who places others among the stones of His pedestal, but as one whose head is on a level with all other heads, great or small—

"I AM WITH YOU ALWAYS!"

He is a chief because He resumes in

Some Political Sinecures in the British Government.

An amusing account of the duties of the Junior Lords of the Treasury, who receive salaries of £1,000 each, is given by Mr. Michael McDougall in Longman's Magazine.

These officials have no business whatever. "On their appointment they assemble in a room at the Treasury and take their seats at a table. A solemn official appears and says, 'Will your Lordships allow your secretary to enter?'"

"They bow, and the Financial Secretary to the Treasury comes in. 'Will your Lordships allow your secretary to take a seat at the table?' the official then asks. Again they bow, and the Financial Secretary sits down. They then disappear, and the department sees them no more."

"What then, do the Junior Lords of the Treasury do for their salary of £1,000 a year each? Their duties, according to an amusing definition once given by Canning, are, always to be at St. Stephen's, to keep a House, to cheer the Ministers. They are, in fact, the assistant Whips of the party in office."

Other offices to which there are no duties attached are those of Lord President of the Council, Lord Privy Seal, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. The fortunate holders of these sinecures receive £2,000 a year each for doing nothing.

The best paid posts under Government are held by lawyers. The Lord Chancellor receives £10,000 a year. The Attorney-General has a salary of £7,000, and the Solicitor-General £6,000; and both receive, in addition, high fees for cases they conduct on behalf of the Crown in the Law Courts.

According to a Parliamentary return the highest sum paid in salaries and fees to the Attorney-General in any year was in 1893-94, when the total reached £20,285, this being made up as follows:—Salary £7,000 fees, £12,635, clerks £650.

In 1903 the salary and fees of the Attorney-General amounted to £19,921, 7s. 9d., and the salary and fees of the Solicitor-General to £13,068 19s. 3d. In 1904 the emoluments were:—Attorney-General, £12,993; Solicitor-General, £9,748.

GIRL PANNED GOLD.

Miss Pearl Hall, a Dawson girl, has arrived at Vancouver to enter school, and is proud because a portion of her expenses are to be paid from money she herself panned from the gold lands on the Yukon, says the Colonist. Her father is a prominent miner of the Klondyke and her mother owns a Dawson hotel. Miss Hall said: "A portion of my educational expenses are to be defrayed by myself. I am especially proud of that fact because my father and mother are both amply able to pay my tuition, but I want to be as independent as possible. Part of the money I am going to use while in school I made by panning gold. I did not dig dirt, but men did that for me, and I washed it out. If you are a miner you know that panning is often the hardest part of the acquiring of gold. I panned lots of it, and kept it to help defray my school expenses."

SCOTCH FISHERY FAILS.

The failure of the herring fishery in Scotland during recent years has thrown out of employment great numbers of persons, among them women and girls who have no other sources of employment. This promoted the Duchess of Sutherland and other philanthropic ladies to establish at Helmsdale, in Sutherlandshire a carpet-weaving manufactory which bids fair to develop into a highly important industry. The first carpet turned off from the loom has just arrived in London, and is being exhibited at the offices of Messrs. Waring & Gallow. The Duke of Portland, however, has purchased the carpet, which closely resembles that of a Turkish carpet, a green center being covered being of a rich red color.

stated, was at liberty to supply him with delicacies. Would she send him in some food, and conceal in it a small file? With it he might be able to file the bars of his cell window, and escape. Would she also—and this was more important even than the file—purchase some prussic acid, put it in a phial, and conceal it in the food?

It is hard to believe that Lefroy really thought he could escape if he had a file. It is most probable that he only asked for it to delude the young lady into believing that the prussic acid would most likely never be required. He declared most solemnly that he would not resort to the poison until the very last moment. This letter awoke the young lady to a suspicion of Lefroy's guilt.

She answered it in a letter which did credit to her heart and judgment. Overwhelmed as she was with grief, she wrote back to the miserable man, pointing out the folly and wickedness of his request, begging him if he were innocent to rely upon the justice of his cause, and if he were guilty to show his true penitence by resigning himself to his punishment.

The letter was one full of anguish, of conflict between love and terrible doubt, and of resignation to the decrees of Providence. She would have no hand in an attempt to defeat justice, nor in the new crime Lefroy contemplated.

TRICKING THE POLICE.

For a young and innocent girl to suddenly discover that the man to whom she has surrendered her heart is a criminal is an experience which may well demand our deepest sympathy with the sufferer. It is one of the shocks of which has frequently had the most terrible results.

Courvoisier, the Swiss valet, who murdered his master, Lord William Russell, stole various articles of jewellery, which he secreted, and succeeded in smuggling out of the house. The murder had been planned by him with considerable cunning. He had manufactured marks upon some of the doors and windows of the mansion to raise the impression that the house had been entered by burglars. The police, however, had little difficulty in recognizing that the marks were bogus ones, made for the purpose of diverting suspicion from some person in the house, and suspicion quickly centred around Courvoisier. Still, for some time there was hardly sufficient grounds for his arrest, and almost to the day of his trial the case against him seemed hardly conclusive.

WHAT A LOVER'S CRIME DID.

At length, however, the missing jewellery was traced. Most of it Courvoisier had left, wrapped in a paper parcel, with a French lady, who kept a restaurant, at which he sometimes took his meals. One trinket—a little gold locket—Courvoisier had given to a girl with whom he was in love. She was traced, and the detectives presented themselves before her.

She had not heard of the crime, or of her lover's arrest. He had mentioned nothing of the awful tragedy to her when he had last seen her and brought her that present. She related everything that had happened on the occasion. The officers represented to her that her lover had got into some trifling scrape, which necessitated their unquestioning her.

They demanded to see the trinket, and she undid the ribbon with which it was tied round her neck, and handed it to them. One glance showed the detectives that the locket had belonged to the dead man, and they pounced upon it. When the girl heard what the real charge was against her lover she fainted, and her grief was so terrible that even the officers were affected. She was not, however, to appear in the witness-box. She went insane before the day of the trial. She was never to learn the fate of her lover.

estly, burst into tears. Throwing herself upon her knees, she implored him to return them, saying that if he did so she would love him, as she had in the past. Marshall declared that to return the jewels was impossible, that if she did not assist him he was lost, and that if she helped him just that once he would

NEVER THIEVE AGAIN.

At last his entreaties prevailed, and she consented to carry some of the jewels to an address where Marshall told her "a friend" would give her money for them; and, with the gems in her pocket, she set off, determined at any risk to save her lover from the fate threatened him. With the gold she would receive he could escape abroad, and there begin a new and honest life!

The terror and the shame of what she was doing, however, was too much for her. She fainted in the street, and was carried into a house, where the people searched her pocket to find a clue as to her address. The jewels were discovered, and the police at once informed. The accident led to the arrests of herself and of Marshall, who to save her, confessed all, and related how he had persuaded her to help him. She was allowed to go free, and was removed from the Court in a swoon, as Marshall was led away to fourteen years' penal servitude.

The history of crime, indeed, is filled with the records of broken hearts.

AMBITIOUS CHINAMEN.

Upon the roll of a business college for the fall term are the names of two ambitious young Chinamen who intend to take a course in illustrative drawing, says the Winnipeg Telegram. Chong Yuen is the name to which one of the Chinamen answered, while the other celestial is known as Sam Won. Chong Yuen is a recent arrival in Winnipeg, though he has been in this country for some time and speaks good English. Chong is apparently quite wealthy. He has adopted the Western style, dresses in the most up-to-date manner, and has even discarded his queue, his hair being cut short. Sam conducts two restaurants in the city. Chong Yuen in addition is very anxious to take a course in drill and military instruction, with the intention of returning to his native land and drilling the Chinese soldiers. He would like to join the 90th Regiment or the Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles. He has mastered horseback riding and would prefer to take a course with the Mounted Rifles.

HOUSES AT 25 CENTS A WEEK.

The southern counties of Ireland are dotted over with snug cottages which are let to laborers at a rental of 25 cents per week. For this sum they get a substantially-built house with slated roof, a small outbuilding, and half an acre of land.

She—"Did your sister get any duplicate wedding presents?" He—"Yes; she married a widower with two boys."



SUBURBAN LIFE

Mrs. Whitchen—After incubation

HEALTH

SEEING DOTS AND COBWEBS.

Timid persons who watch with great intencness every change occurring in their physical state and magnify every little deviation from the normal condition into a symptom of serious disease are often annoyed and alarmed by the presence of spots before the eyes.

They are sure the motes are of dire import, presaging weakened vision, if not total blindness. They are constantly looking for them; the last thing before going to bed is to look at the light and the first thing on waking in the morning is to look toward the window to see if the specks are still dancing in the eye. They are, of course, for almost every one can see them if he will look for them. The reason why we do not always see them is because we have learned to ignore them while looking at the more beautiful things in the world.

The spots may be black dots or ring-shaped, with a light center, looking like minute bubbles. They are few or many, single or collected together in larger or smaller groups or strung out in long, wavy lines. They move about irregularly, sometimes rapidly, sometimes with a slow solemn sort of progression. They are apt to be seen more clearly or more persistently when the person is not well—when he is "bilious," but they have no significance whatever. They are simply the shadows cast upon the retina by wandering cells in the humors of the eyeball.

If they are seen in large numbers so as to cause great annoyance, a dose of salts will often alter the patient's bilious state so that he will become more cheerful and in condition to ignore the motes in his eye. The beam, we are told, he will ignore anyway.

Sometimes these specks are due to an optical defect which properly fitted glasses will remedy.

Some people are also annoyed by a blurring of the sight,—“cobwebs” before the eyes,—which comes and goes irregularly, seldom lasting for any length of time, and usually chased away by a few vigorous winks or a gentle rubbing of the eyeballs. These are simply little collections of mucus due to a mild catarrhal condition of the conjunctiva.

The remedy is to fill a small glass (a regular eye-cup is the best) with water containing a little salt or with a saturated solution of boric acid, and then put the eye in and open and close the lids several times. If this is done three or four times a day for three or four days the “cobwebs” will cease to form.—Youth's Companion.

HOW TO CLEAN YOUR FACE.

As the face is more exposed to sun and dust than any other part of the body, more care should be taken in cleansing it. Soften the skin with cloths wrung out of warm water, then apply thoroughly a good cold cream, after which a thorough rubbing with a camel's-hair brush will leave a few impurities in the pores. Rose-water 8oz., 1oz. of borax, and 2oz. of strained lemon juice make a lotion excellent for removing tan and sunburn.

THE VALUE OF LEMONS.

Lemons are almost as necessary as soap. Nothing bleaches the skin and hands like a little diluted lemon juice applied at night, and it softens the complexion. Then the finest of manicure acids is made by dropping a teaspoonful of lemon juice in a cupful of tepid water. This removes all stains from the nails and skin, and loosens the cuticle naturally and

ESCAPE FROM PORTLAND

MOST DREADED OF ENGLISH PRISONS.

Unsuccessful Attempts to Get Away From This Penal Institution.

“Escape from Portland! You could as easily flog back the flooding tide.”

The old, graybearded ex-warder shrugged his still broad shoulders contemptuously. “The man who can get clear away from Portland hasn't yet been born,” he added.

And so it would seem to the most unobserving visitors, says the London Express. There is no point of vantage upon which a warder, with gun loaded and cocked, is not stationed; there is no single prisoner upon whom is not centred the steel-hued glitter of a score of jealous, untrusting official eyes. The favored convict who is privileged to enter an officer's house, there to execute some necessary repairs in masonry or woodwork, carries out his task with an armed warder standing at his elbow.

Should a prisoner, wearied to desperation by the unending round of unwilling service and longing to break the silence to which he is condemned, make a bid for freedom, the black flag is hoisted mast high and the boom of cannon rolls down from the heights to the town below. The connections between the Verne Barracks and the prison—telegraphic and telephonic—are utilized so that a cordon of soldiers is at once drawn around the island. Warders, soldiers, townsfolk are at once on the alert, and the chase, in which the wretched human quarry has no ghost of a chance, begins, and is sustained until the too daring convict is again

WITHIN PRISON WALLS.

“It is the wholesome dread of punishment that accounts for the few attempts that are made to escape,” said the ex-warder already referred to. No legal quibble can pull the culprit out of his trouble.

“Lighter diet is one of the penalties of his offense, and that is no mean thing in this appetite reviving locality. Then the convict must don a livery of bright canary yellow and wear ten pound irons day and night. These irons are fastened to the ankles, while chains pass up his legs and are linked to a belt around the waist.

“He may be flogged, too. It is probable that he will be. Thirty-six lashes laid on by a muscular ex-marine are no joke.”

The ex-warden is proud of his prison. He exults in its absolute security. “Whatever people may say, there never has been an escape from Portland,” said my old friend, who has over a score of years of service to his credit.

“There is a rumor that a Frenchman once crept away in a thick haze clambered down the cliffs to a waiting boat and thence sped over the Channel to his native land. But there is nothing of this in the official records. Another story tells how a prisoner made a dash for liberty, broke into a chaplain's house and stole a suit of broadcloth, which he sent back six months later. Personally I doubt the truth of it.

“There was one fellow who managed to gain the Dorchester road, Weymouth—seven miles away. That was in 1873. His name was Beaumont, and he was really one of the most daredevil men ever consigned to Portland.

“When he first got away he managed to conceal himself in a church. There he stole a surplice, which he somehow rigged into a respectable

IMITATION OF A SMOCK.

YOUNG FOLKS

HOW HAROLD AMES WON.

Harold Ames was proud and happy when Mr. Jones, the great newspaper agent, took him as one of his boys. Not a moment later was he with any of the papers, and the wages were a quarter more than in his last place. Every one of those quarters should be put aside to buy mother the new dress she needed. Harold's mother was a widow, and he was her only child.

Five weeks had Harry kept his place, and five quarters rattled in his money-box—the rest of the money he always handed over to his mother to buy his food and clothes—when a terrible trial befell the boy. Subscribers complained that their papers were not left regularly and one man even sent word that, though paid for his paper had not come for a whole week past. Of course Harry was sent for and reprimanded, but he could only say earnestly, “Please sir, I always did leave the papers at every house.” And the answer was, “Don't make matters worse by telling a lie.” He was not dismissed, but was to have a week's grace.

Poor Harry! Tears of indignation welled into his eyes. As to the missing papers, he knew nothing about them. It was a mystery, and it was a mystery that continued. He left the papers regularly in Mortimer street, yet again people called at the office and said they had never got them. At the end of the week the boy was called up and dismissed. In vain Harry's mother pleaded far her child, a good boy, with a good character for honesty wherever he had been in a place; it was of no use.

Harry was sobbing bitterly at home when Mr. S., the photographer round the corner, knocked at the door to ask Mrs. Ames to send his wench home a little earlier. He was surprised to see Harry in tears, and asked the reason. Mrs. Ames explained.

“Look here,” the young man said, “I'm fond of mysteries; I'll take the boy.” And the photographer laughed. “Cheer up,” he said to Harry. “Come and work for me, and we'll find out this riddle.” He knew Harry—knew him for a good boy.

A few days later Mr. S. called at the newspaper office. “Papers gone regularly since you dismissed young Ames?” he asked.

“Not a bit of it. Worse complaints than ever,” was the reply.

“Ah, a mystery,” said Mr. S., and went away.

Next day he got up very early and walked up and down Mortimer street. Harry's successor was dropping the morning paper on every doorstep. Mr. S. leaned against the portico of No. 1 and waited, keeping an eye on the whole street. Then he went home chuckling and staring hard at No. 8, where the door stood open to air the house. You could do that in this quiet street. He asked Harry if No. 8 had ever complained of the paper coming irregularly, but Harry shook his head.

“No. 8 was too ill,” he said. “They thought he was dying all last week. The girl told me so.”

“Do they keep a cat?” he asked.

Harry stared. “They keep a dog,” he said, “a jolly one; it can do heaps of tricks.”

“It is too clever by half,” said Mr. S. “Come with me, my boy. You and I will go and ask how No. 8 is.”

Harry wondered, but got his cap and followed. To this question the girl answered joyfully that her employer was a great deal better—out of danger.

“Can he read the papers yet?” asked Mr. S.

“Well, now, how odd!” said the girl. “I was just going to get it for

THE S. S. LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, SEPT. 3.

Lesson X. The Captivity of Judah. Golden Text, Num. 32, 23.

LESSON WORD STUDIES.

Note—These Word Studies are based on the text of the Revised Version.

The End.—In the year 597 Nebuchadnezzar had sent Jehoiachin, together with many of the nobles of the Jews, into exile in Babylonia. In so doing and in exacting from Zedekiah, whom he placed on the throne of Jerusalem, a solemn oath of allegiance he evidently considered the humiliation of the kingdom of Judah sufficient to render it harmless in the future. The Jews, however, had a stubbornness and a power of resistance which he had underestimated, and scarcely had he returned with his army into Babylonia before the remnant of the nation at Jerusalem were again planning the overthrow of foreign supremacy.

Zedekiah himself, as we have seen in a former lesson, was above all weak and vacillating, and finally yielded to the persuasions of his chief advisers and of the king of Egypt and, breaking his oath, again declared the independence of Judah from Babylonia. In 586 B. C., after a siege of one and a half years, Nebuchadnezzar again took Jerusalem, captured the fleeing king, blinded him, and sent him in chains to Babylon. The temple, the royal palace, and all of the finest buildings in the city were burned. The walls of the city were in a large part torn down, and some seventy or more of the higher officers and nobility were executed. Others of the remaining inhabitants suffered exile, and only a small remnant of the poorer classes were left in the city. Instead of a king a governor was appointed, Gedaliah, a trusted friend of Jeremiah, who made his headquarters not at Jerusalem, but at Mizpah. Finally Gedaliah was murdered by a revengeful prince of the house of David, but the usurpers, fearing the revenge of the Babylonians fled into Egypt. The aged Jeremiah was against his will taken with this party.

Verse 11. Zedekiah—Compare Lesson Word Studies on preceding lesson.

Eleven years—From B. C. 597 to 586.

12. Humbled not himself before Jeremiah—The prophet had steadily and consistently advised Zedekiah to submit and surrender to the Babylonians (comp. Jer. 21, 1-7; 34, 8-22; 37, 1-10; 37, 18-23). But the vacillating king though frequently asking the advice of the prophet, partly through fear of his princes and partly through elusive hopes of ultimate relief from Egypt, could never bring himself to surrender.

13. King Nebuchadnezzar—The more correct spelling substitutes an r for an n in this name. This was Nebuchadnezzar II, son and successor of Nabopolassar. He was king of Babylon from 604 to 562 B. C.

Had made him swear—Ezekiel also mentions this oath of fidelity: “And he took of the seed royal, and made a covenant with him; he also brought him under an oath, and took away the mighty of the land” (Ezek. 17, 13).

Stiffened his neck—Was stubborn and proud.

Hardened his heart—Literally, strengthened his heart. That is, became altogether fixed in his purpose and determination not to humble himself before God nor to follow the advice of his prophet Jeremiah, so surrender to Nebuchadnezzar.

14. Polluted the house of Jehovah—To what awful extent and in what manner is indicated in the following passage: “For both prophet and priest, yea, in my house have I

ing red if she red os-im red soap. Nothing bleaches the skin and hands like a little diluted lemon juice applied at night, and it softens the complexion. Then the finest of manicure acids is made by dropping a teaspoonful of lemon juice in a cupful of tepid water. This removes all stains from the nails and skin, and loosens the cuticle naturally and much better than any sharp instrument.

HINTS CONCERNING BATHS.

Everyone can take a tepid bath without injurious effects; not everyone can take a cold sponge bath or a hot bath with impunity. The safe rule to follow is to begin the daily bath with tepid water. Castile or olive-soap, a rough wash-cloth, and plenty of friction. After the bath rub and rub, and still rub, with a Turkish towel of generous size, until the skin is thoroughly dry, red, and tingling. It acts as a splendid tonic.

CLEANSING THE TEETH.

It is a mistake to suppose that the teeth of every person should be of the same whiteness. The variation of color is largely a constitutional result. There is only one general rule to offer respecting the care of the teeth, and that is that they be kept immaculately clean and in perfect health. Their color then matters nothing, for their condition will prove that they are well attended to. The teeth should be cleaned after each meal.

A LINSÉED POULTICE.

Warm your basin by pouring a little hot water into it; then put a small quantity of finely ground linseed meal into the basin, pour a little hot water on it, and stir it round briskly until you have well incorporated them; add a little more meal and a little more water, then stir it again. Do not let any lumps remain in the basin, but stir the poultice well, and do not be sparing of your trouble. What you should do next is to take as much of it out of the basin as you may require, and lay it on a piece of soft linen, letting it be about a quarter of an inch thick.

EXPLAINED FULLY.

Mother—How did you come to be teasing that little Jones girl? Her mother was just complaining to me about it.

Willie Hardcase—Well, she wanted somebody to tease her, I wanted to tease somebody, and we were both accommodating. That's all.

HIS MISTAKE.

Mr. Slimsky—I don't believe the city water is safe. I notice it has a clouded appearance this morning and tastes sort of milky—end—

Mrs. Starvem—That glass contains milk, Mr. Slimsky; the water is at your left. And, by the way, your board bill was due yesterday.

LACK DIDN'T BOTHER HIM.

"I don't believe he could tell the truth if he wanted to."

"O, that doesn't worry him. He never wants to when he can."



FE IN AMERICA.
bators, this is the limit.

was in 1873. His name was Beau-mont, and he was really one of the most daredevil men ever consigned to Portland.

"When he first got away he managed to conceal himself in a church. There he stole a surprise, which he somehow rigged into a respectable

IMITATION OF A SMOCK.

Creeping cautiously down the road, he came across a couple of milk cans, which he promptly commandeered. With these he proceeded boldly on his way, passing scores of people, who had not the faintest notion of his identity.

"He did not long enjoy his liberty, however. A superintendent of police was driving along the Dorchester road when he caught a glimpse of a white smocked man running rapidly out of sight. He drew the attention of the constable who accompanied him to the circumstance, and together they gave chase. The issue was never in doubt. The tired, hungry, footsore convict was retaken and suffered severely for his temerity."

The latest recorded attempt occurred on Jan. 16 of the present year. Two men—John Wilkinson and George Vincent—burst through the ceilings of their cells, crawled along the corridor, and by means of a length of rope which had been deftly smuggled, gained the exercise yard. Thence they broke through four gates, all fitted with patent locks. They made the attempt seaward at a spot which was pointed out to me by a courteous officer. Vincent, while trying to descend a precipitous wall face, fell and broke his ankle. Both were then captured.

How fares the prisoner at Portland? Does the system in vogue make a better man of him: is it reformative as well as penal?

I suppose these questions will be asked and asked again with tiresome reiteration. My friend the ex-warrior had responses, as ready as emphatic.

"Look here," he said, "criminals don't come here to have their palates tickled with dainty viands, their bodies rested upon beds of down, their ears regaled with racy gossip. They come here for punishment."

"They are not badly treated, and I say this in spite of your opinion. Fellows sullen and debased have quitted Portland with more than some sparks of manliness in them. Besides, I have had the same men through my hands

TWO OR THREE TIMES

over, which doesn't speak badly for the treatment they've received here," he added with unconscious humor.

On the other hand, whatever my friend the ex-warrior may say, it cannot but be admitted that the convicts are insufficiently fed, oppressed by the insufferable law of perpetual silence, and used as beasts of burden even on the public highway. "Don't send me back to penal servitude," was the piteous wail of a wrongdoer to the judge on whose mercy his punishment depended the other day. "The life is one I wouldn't give to a dog."

Portland, of course, has held most of the prominent convicts of this and preceding decades. Jabez Balfour, the murderer Ruddiford, whom they decided not to hang owing to a malformation of the throat; Lee of Babbacombe notoriety, Burge and Goudie are all known there. Burge and Goudie are still there.

Portland is as proud of its notorious prisoners as it is of its famous prisoners. From the convenient height of one of the hostels which face the quarries men infamous in history are pointed out. When their hour of liberation comes, if it ever does come, crowds throng the little local railway station to witness their departure. And this severance is not without its sadness to the prisoner

and I will go and see how the Harry wondered, but got his cap and followed. To this question the girl answered joyfully that her employer was a great deal better—out of danger.

"Can he read the papers yet?" asked Mr. S.

"Well, now, how odd!" said the girl. "I was just going to get it for him: when you rang Rover takes it always off the dootstep and lays it in the little smoking-room; but this two weeks past we've none of us thought of the paper or even gone into the room, we've been so dreadfully anxious about poor Mr. Orr."

"May I see the smoking-room?" asked the photographer.

"Certainly, sir," said the girl, surprised.

But when Harry, Mr. S., and Sarah entered the room, there was a still greater surprise; for the floor was littered with papers, yet folded, carried in from various doorsteps by the busy Rover. During his master's illness no one had taken the paper from him and praised him for doing it, so he must have tried to earn praise by bringing in more papers, searching every doorstep up and down the street.

"And we all too upset to notice!" said Sarah. "Well, I never! Rover, you're a thief! This will be news for your master."

"The mystery is discovered!" said the photographer. "Could I ask as a favor that this room be left as it is for Mr. Jones of the newspaper office to see? I think your employer will not object when he hears that a boy has been accused of taking the papers."

"Certainly, sir," said Sarah.

The agent was taken to No. 8. He found there all the missing papers, and Rover was kind enough to make things clear bringing in another stolen paper during his visit.

"You are entirely cleared, my lad," he said. "We must have you back. This is a queer affair." And he patted Rover on the head.

"Thank you, but I can't spare my boy; he suits me," said the photographer.

"Well, then, we must give Ames a present; for he has suffered unjustly."

"I don't want anything, sir. I'm only too glad to be cleared."

"The boys said you were saving money for some purpose; perhaps I could help you to that."

"Oh, nothing, sir, for me; but I did want to get mother a dress."

"Ah, yes. I won't keep you now. Good-bye, Mr. S. You have done us a valuable service by clearing up this little affair."

That evening a knock came to the Ames' door and a parcel was left, directed to Harry's mother. It contained a beautiful dark dress "from Rover."

PACIFIC OYSTERS.

British Columbia will soon be supplied with the finest of oysters grown in beds on this coast, according to the report of Captain Ernest Kemp, Dominion Government expert on oyster culture, who has just completed an inspection tour of the Government nursery beds among the islands of the Gulf of Georgia. These beds were planted some time ago with shipments of oysters brought out from Prince Edward Island by the Department of Fisheries and Marine, and are now in a most flourishing condition. They have grown considerably since being put out. In fact, some were lifted which had grown even more than they would in their native beds. Others were opened and found to be spawning, although it was not expected that they would spawn at all this year on account of being moved.

FOREST-LIKE CEMETERIES.

When once filled in, a Moslem grave is never reopened on any account. To remove the faintest chance of it thus being defiled, a cypress tree is planted after each interment, so that the cemeteries resemble forests more than anything else

and determination not to humble himself before God nor to follow the advice of his prophet Jeremiah, to surrender to Nebuchadnezzar.

14. Polluted the house of Jehovah—To what awful extent and in what manner is indicated in the following passage: "For both prophet and priest; yea, in my house have I found their wickedness, saith Jehovah. In the prophets of Jerusalem also I have seen a horrible thing; they commit adultery, and walk in lies; and they strengthen the hands of evildoers, so that none doth return from his wickedness: they are all of them become unto me as Sodom, and the inhabitants thereof as Gomorrah" (Jer. 23. 11, 14; comp. also Jer. 7. 9-11; Ezek. 8. 5-16).

15. His messengers—Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Urijah, Habakkuk, and other prophets

Rising up early and sending—Implying the urgency and importance of the message and the earnest solicitude of Jehovah who did not fail to warn and instruct his people by means of the messengers he sent to them both early and late.

16. Mocked the messengers—How Jeremiah was imprisoned, beaten, and threatened with death we have seen in a previous lesson. Urijah is reported in Jer. 26. 20-23 to have been put to death, and of the fate of Habakkuk, who also lived during the Chaldean period, nothing is known (comp. Hab. 1. 6).

17. Chaldeans—The land of Kaldai, from which the name Chaldean is derived, lay southeast of Babylonia on the seacoast. It became a part of the Babylonian empire, and the Chaldeans not only furnished the early dynasty of Babylon, but also migrated in large numbers into Babylonia. The founder of the new Babylonian kingdom, Nabopolassar, was a Chaldean, and from his time the term Chaldean was used to designate the whole of Babylonia.

Slew—had no compassion—The reason for this dire punishment is stated by Ezekiel as follows: "The iniquity of the house of Israel and of Judah is exceeding great, and the land is full of blood, and the city full of wrestling of judgment; for, they say, Jehovah hath forsaken the land, and Jehovah seeth not" (Ezek. 9. 9). The punishment itself is described more in detail in verses 1-8, 10, 11 of Ezek. 9.

18. All the vessels—The spoliation of the temple and city is thus made complete by the carrying away of all the things of value which remained. An earlier spoliation had already robbed the temple of the greater part of its more valuable vessels (comp. verse 10).

20. The him and his sons until the reign of the kingdom of Persia—Three kings succeeded Nebuchadnezzar on the throne of Babylonia before the establishment of the Persian rule by Cyrus. Of these three kings the first, Evil-merodach, was the son of Nebuchadnezzar. The second, Neriglissar, seems to have been his son-in-law, though a usurper. Whether the third, Nabonidus, was a lineal descendant of the royal house is not definitely known.

21. Word of Jehovah by the mouth of Jeremiah—"And this whole land shall be a desolation and an astonishment; and these nations shall serve the king of Babylon seventy years" (Jer. 25. 11). A promise of future restoration is definitely given. "After seventy years are accomplished for Babylon I will visit you and perform my good word toward you in causing you to return to this place" (Jer. 29. 10). The seventy years must be counted not from the final destruction of Jerusalem in 586 B. C., but from the time of the leading into captivity of Jehoiachin and the principal men of Judah with him in 597, from the time of which even onward the condition of Judah was one of absolute servitude to Babylonia.

Husband—"The doctor told me I must go to a 'rest-cure.'" Wife—"Did he look at your tongue?" Husband—"No. I told him about yours."

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Gray Hair

representatives of the Zemstvos and larger municipalities of Russia, held at Moscow, at which was drafted the constitution the delegates desired to obtain for the National Assembly the Czar has finally decided to summon. Mr. Marsden, who was evidently present during the three days' session of the Congress, which he described as Russia's "first Parliament, a parliament in every sense of the word," says the congress was a marked success in all essential features, the noticeable lack being an ignorance as to the routine and discipline necessary in such a gathering, whose discussions were of the gravest import. This was due largely to the inexperience of the delegates in regard to meetings other than those of the Zemstvos or the town Councils. "However, they fulfilled admirably," the writer says, "the first duty of a Parliament: they have talked and discussed, parleyed and played with great questions of statecraft and administration in a way calculated to rouse the instincts of freedom and good government in every Russian breast."

English precedents and practice, even English phrases and words used in party politics, were quoted by many of the speakers, and, with this fact as a basis, Mr. Marsden dwells a little on the wonderful change of thought that is permeating Russia, for centuries the champion of despotic government, with "those principles of freedom for which England and her neighbor France have ever stood against the world at large and Russia in particular." The success of the congress as outlined in the article quoted, combined with the more recent fact that the Czar has approved of a constitution, very limited, it is true, and a National Assembly, though with greatly restricted powers lead to the conclusion that a notable advance has been made in securing constitutional liberty for the Russian people. Probably the country is not yet ready for a greater step, but, as in the case of the British Parliament, so eventually will the Russian National Assembly become the instrument for the carrying out of the will of the people. The very fact that the Czar and the Grand Ducal ring have felt impelled to grant even the semblance of popular government is a long step forward.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, 73c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Portsmouth, N. H., August 29.—The envoys of Russia and Japan in peace conference here arrived at a complete accord to-day on all questions and decided to proceed to the elaboration of a treaty.

The Japanese yielded practically everything.

Japan has accepted the Russian ultimatum, with its conditions of no indemnity and a division of Sakhalin without payment of any redemption money.

The Japanese have yielded their claim for the interned warships and for the limitation of Russia's naval power.

The delegates will be called in at the afternoon session, and the actual work of elaborating the treaty will begin.

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EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

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increase of 19.8 per cent. since 1896 and the total earnings during the same period increased to \$100,219,436, or 99 per cent. The assets of our chartered banks aggregated \$255,765,616 in 1889 and \$316,122,706, in 1896, a gain of 23.7 per cent. This is eclipsed by the aggregate of \$694,303,415 in 1904, an increase of 119 per cent. Deposits in the Postoffice Savings Bank increased from \$23,011,422 in 1889 to \$28,932,930 in 1896, and \$45,419,706 in 1904, the gains for the respective periods being 25.6 and 96 per cent. The Dominion revenue was \$38,782,870 in 1889 and \$36,618,591 in 1896, a decrease of 5.3 per cent. In 1904 it was \$70,669,817, an increase of 92.9 per cent. In the public expenditure there was a trifling increase from \$36,917,835 in 1889 to \$36,949,142 in 1896. The total for 1904 was \$55,512,833, a gain of 50.5 per cent. The total imports in 1889 were \$115,224,931, and in 1895 they were \$118,011,508, an increase of 2.4 per cent. The gain during the latter period was 119.6 per cent, the total for 1904 being \$259,211,803. Clearly the growing time has effected every important department of commerce and industry, and the gains mark a favorable contrast with the public debt, which was \$237,530,041 in 1889, \$258,407,435 in 1896, and \$260,867,719 in 1904, the increases for the two periods being 8.8 per cent, and 4 per cent, respectively. It is gratifying that, while all lines of enterprise have shared in the growing time, the debt of the Dominion has not been al-

WHAT OTHER PAPERS SAY.

Detroit Tribune.

Perhaps the British squadron which has gone to the Baltic is simply itching to be taken for a fishing fleet.

Hamilton Spectator.

Gooderham, the whiskey maker, left \$9,000,000 to his heirs. What multitude of headaches that represents!

August Tom Watson's

The average politician does dirty work before he gets his job and very little of any kind afterward.

Montreal Star.

Prince Louis should not judge Canada too harshly after he has seen Toronto. The rest of the country can't be held responsible.

Toronto World.

No wonder there is a shortage of harvest help in the west when the Winnipeg Tribune has organized all the male adults into a shot-gun brigade to wipe out the politicians.

Hamilton Herald.

Why should that gallant dredger, Admiral Dan McGillicuddy, be sent out to Alberta to investigate the fall wheat situation there? Is there any idea of making the experiment of har-

Advertising Contractors and News Correspondents.

Fleet Street, London, E. C., England.

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TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

CHANGE OF CLUB RATES.

On and after 1st December, 1903, the following will be the Club Rates:

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Montreal Weekly Herald.....	\$1.00
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Globe.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Family Herald and Weekly Star.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Semi-Weekly Whig.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Witness.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Sun.....	\$1.65
Any three of the above papers.....	\$2.40
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Daily Toronto Star.....	\$1.80

AN announcement comes from the Accountant's office in the House of Commons that the \$213,000 voted as extra indemnity to the members has all been paid out by cheque, and not a dollar of it been refused. This is not surprising. Men who vote themselves money as the M.P.'s did are too eager for coin to be hampered by conscience. The few who divided up this year's sessional indemnity with county fairs and charities will probably forget to do it next year. But even if they do devote what they swipe out of the Dominion treasury to advertising their philanthropy or public spirit, they cannot consider themselves honest. To be absolutely honest an M.P. should have left the money where it belonged, in the Dominion treasury. The discussion of it, and the morals of it, suggest the story about the two darkies who were robbing a hen-roost. One was on a ladder handing down the chickens to the other, who was putting them in a bag, when the more exalted of the two stopped to enquire of his pal, "Say, Johnsing, do yo' think it's right fo' us to come heah an' take Deacon Jone's chicken's?" Johnsing—"Sam, dat am a great mo'al question. Dis ain't neider de time no' de place to discuss it. Hand me down anudder pullet." It appears to be none of the business of the House of Commons to discuss high mo'al questions; the members are too busy handing down pullets.—Saturday Night.

RUSSIA'S PARLIAMENT.

In a recent number of The Speaker, Mr. Victor E. Marsden has an interesting account of the congress of repre-

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A scene of the greatest excitement followed the receipt of the news in the lobby of the Hotel Wentworth. The bulletin was telephoned from the conference room at the Navy Yard by Mr. Sato, and like an electric thrill flooded through the room. There were screams of joy. Men threw their hats aloft, women actually wept. Then there was a rush for the telegraph offices, and in an instant the news was speeding to the remotest corners of the earth.

REASSURING COMPARISONS.

The recently-issued Government Year Book has a folder inserted at the beginning which contains a pretty full statistical history of the Dominion of Canada since confederation. The most striking fact on the face of this interesting document is that while the expenditures of the country have grown it will be found that everything else by which progress may be measured has grown in an even greater degree. A comparison of the total expenditures by the Dominion Government with those of railways and other business enterprises tends to the same conclusions. The showing is even better when it is compared with the last eight years of the Conservative Administration. A notable circumstance is that, while the Dominion revenues have increased by 92 per cent, since 1896, the expenditures, as shown in this tabular statement, have increased by only 50 per cent. During the same period the railway earnings in Canada increased 39 per cent, while the working expenses of the railways increased by 114 per cent. One of the branches which felt the great revival of business most was the Postoffice Department. The number of letters carried increased by 123 per cent, from 1896 to 1904, yet the Department more than held its own, and has contributed to the general surpluses shown by the Laurier Government.

During the last eight years of Conservative rule the revenue actually decreased five per cent, while the expenditure increased by almost one per cent. The net debt of Canada increased by nine per cent, under the Conservatives, but eight years of Liberal rule showed an increase of less than half of one per cent. The evidences of prosperity revealed by the trade returns are too well known to be repeated. It is sufficient to recall that the exports increased by 76 per cent, compared with seven per cent, from 1889 to 1896, and the imports to 119 per cent, compared with two per cent, under the old regime. "Wise expenditure is true economy," Mr. Fielding has said. It will take a lot of backsliding before anything like the record of the old Government can be shown to the discredit of the Liberal at Ottawa.

Taking the year 1888 as typical of the comparative stagnation of the earliest regime, our exports for that year were \$89,189,167. In 1886 they were \$121,013,852 a gain of 7.01 per cent, and in 1904 they were \$213,521,235, an additional gain in the latter period of 76.4 per cent. The railway mileage was 12,628 and the earnings \$42,119,615 in 1880. In 1896 the mileage was 16,211 and they earnings \$50,374,295, a gain of 28 per cent, in mileage and 19.1 per cent in earnings. The total mileage in 1904 was 19,431, an

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London Advertiser.

The Gooderham estate will yield the Province nearly half a million dollars. Considering his former opinion of the succession duties' act, Provincial Treasurer Matheson must consider it a shame to take the money.

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On Wings of Steel

By LILIAN C. PASCHAL

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"Ow! Ugh!" Dorton gave a gasp of pain as his skate struck something snaggle in the snowy ice, then staggeringly recovered his balance, aided by a timely grasp from the fur gloved hand of Dr. Melford, who had been doing a neat outer edge alongside and grumbling heartily the while.

"What rotten luck!" he had been saying every five minutes as the merry skaters whizzed by, always in satisfying pairs. "And we have had our shingles up a whole month in this confounded burg, and still don't know a single, solitary girl in all this giddy phantasmagoria of whirling skaters!" Then he was interrupted by Dorton's fall.

"Are you hurt, old man? What're you hit?" he demanded, anxiously peering through his frosted glasses at his disabled friend, who stooped painfully to pick up something from the chipped ice before hobbling shoreward.

"Struck?" echoed Dorton, sinking on to a bench under a lamp post and nursing his ankle. "The United States steel trust, I think, by the feel of my foot! Here it is!" And he held up to view the obstruction which had interrupted his fantastic gyrations in the center of the lake where the figure skaters had been performing.

It was a good sized No. 10 boy's skate, of the club variety, and its polished nickel blade shone like frozen moonbeams as he surveyed it critically. Melford glanced at it with interest and put the laconic query:

"Gender masculine, feminine or neutral?"

"Feminine," promptly decided Dorton, holding it closer. "It's got some initials engraved on it—J. M. T." No boy was ever so sentimental as that. And no chappie ever wore clubs, so by the process of elimination we arrive at the remaining and only possible sex of Jimmy, its owner. And, by Jove, from the size of it, she's no Cinderella either. It fits a No. 5 foot, or I'll eat my hat. Girls are so emancipated these days," he went on whimsically, "even their feet are throwing off trammels and spreading out of all!"

"If you have quite finished Sherlock-Holmesing my skate," broke in a high, cool voice out of the black region beyond the rim of light rays from the arc lamp, "will you be kind enough to return it to me?"

"The devil!" ejaculated Dorton under his breath, starting guiltily and dropping the unlucky skate to the ground. It fell clattering under the bench, and the doctor dived after it with ostentatious haste.

"You fool!" he swore in Dorton's uncomfortable ear as he went down on all fours in his quest. "And this was our only chance—first woman's voice that's ever addressed us since we came west. We might have scraped an acquaintance, but now you've made a mess of it."

"Bigger fool you!" Dorton rejoined fiercely, bumping heads with his colleague as he, too, stooped to recover the bone of contention, hoping in some measure to retrieve himself in the eyes of the invisible unknown. "She's not that sort at all. I can tell by her

"Well, I'll be—banged!" ejaculated Melford, dazed.

"No, you won't—at least I hope not—but that blessed skate will be, and that in the most conspicuous place on our library wall. I said our. Did you notice it?" he ended, with large prophecy in his excited eyes.

"Mighty certain, seems to me," grunted Melford. "You've got to square yourself for that break you made about the size of her feet!"

"By Jove, I forgot!" Paul's face fell, and a haunted look came into his eyes, whereat the doctor said, with sympathetic wonder: "As bad as that already? But I always said that when you did get it you'd have it bad!"

"She'll have to forgive me and marry me. I'll love her so she can't help it! And anyway," he added innocently, his face clearing, "I don't believe that her shoe is more than a four and a half, though she's no Cinderella, I admit, even at that."

"You'll do," grunted the doctor. "Guess you'll get the girl."

All of which rash statements were verified in the course of time.

The Slit in the Coat Lapel.

A unique and beautiful custom among the orthodox Jews is directly responsible for the angular slit in the lapel of the modern coat. The Jew when death visits his household takes a knife and, cutting the lapel, murmurs in Yiddish, "O God, I accept thy judgment." This custom has come down from antiquity and is known as "krea" (rending the garment). The cutting of "krea" is associated with such solemn and religious obligations that many a stern Hebrew father, as a punishment for a son or daughter who marries out of the faith, will rend his garment as a token of the death of such a child. The act is emblematic of the profoundest grief, but also has its comforting influence, for it accepts with the resignation of the typical religious Jew the will of the Almighty.

A Story With a Moral.

A prominent New York banker was dilating on the dangers of deceit. By way of illustration, he told of a society woman who saw in a jeweler's window a collar of pearls that she wanted. She inquired the price and was told \$6,000. She gave her check for \$3,000, saying she would send her husband to see the pearls, but the jeweler was to tell him they cost only \$3,000. The storekeeper was familiar with that sort of game and agreed. The husband came to see the pearls, and that evening told his wife he had bought them. His wife delightedly asked if he had brought home the collar, whereupon he replied: "No, dear; I had it sent to my mother. You know, it is her birthday tomorrow."

Old Age and Matrimony.

When he was considered quite an old man James, Lord Balcarres, went to stay with old Lady Keith. There were a number of young ladies in the house and, before he arrived, Lady Keith said to them: "Now, there is this old gentleman coming to stay, and I particularly wish that you should all endeavor to make yourselves as pleasant to him as you can." They all agreed to do so, but a Miss Dalrymple said: "You may all do what you like, but I'll bet you anything that you please that I'll make the old gentleman like me best of us all." And so she did. She made him perfectly devoted to her all the time he was there, yet when he asked her to marry him she laughed in his face. Lord Balcarres was ex-



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DEAR SIRS,—During year 1890-91 I was troubled with a large lump growing on the right side of my neck near the ear. Had consulted several physicians and used everything I could hear of, all to no use. Was told to use

Douglas' Egyptian Liniment.

I did, and before I had used half a twenty-five cent bottle was permanently cured. Since then I have used it for everything where outward application is required; am yet to learn of anything in reason that I cannot cure with it. No man has any idea of its value until he has used it; would not be without it under any circumstance

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voice." "Well, even nice girls sometimes under such circumstances"—began Melford in an injured tone, but Dorton cut him short, having found the skate and held it out toward the voice in question. But the young woman belonging to it made no move to recover her property, remaining obdurately in the friendly darkness.

"Will you be so good as to bring it to me?" Her tone was as silvery and distant as the strains from the band stand on the other side of the lake.

"I've got to see her face," thought the big fellow to himself, "and gain time to square myself somehow."

He took a step forward and suddenly measured his full length at her mangled feet, with the skate still clutched in his hand.

"My ankle," he moaned when she bent over him, all womanly solicitude, her momentary pique gone. Only anxiety and pity were visible in her lovely face—quite the loveliest he had ever seen, Dorton thought, as he closed his eyes.

"Oh, I'm afraid he's fainted! He's hurt, and it's my fault!" cried the girl, tearing off her mittens to rub snow on the cheeks that looked so pale in the white light. "Can't you do something for him? He wouldn't have been hurt if it hadn't been for my skate!" she quavered, feeling in some way to blame. "Please go for a doctor."

"I am a doctor—a recent arrival in the city," replied Melford. "If we could get him somewhere and cut his shoe off and bandage his foot!"

"Yes, yes," put in the girl eagerly. "Call a cab and take him to my home. It's just around the lake yonder."

"Janet Tuttle, where are you? We've been looking for you—and your skate—everywhere! Did you find it?"

The girl was still explaining, amid furious blushes, to her friends, who had gathered in a curious circle around her, when, to her relief, the doctor approached and announced that a cabman was waiting.

With the help of Janet's brother, who was in the party, Melford got his disabled chum into the carriage. Janet gave the driver her address and seated herself with a sort of defiant shyness.

At the door of the big house where they drew up her mother greeted, with consternation, her early appearance with two strange men, but this quickly turned to motherly concern when she

heard of the accident. She hastened to supply liniment and bandages and hovered outside the closed door of the wide, old fashioned bedroom whither the injured man had been conducted and waited anxiously with Janet while the doctor attended to the injured ankle.

"Now, doc, do be careful," they heard Dorton groan as the door closed, but they could not hear the rather curious dialogue which began a moment later. Melford got up from his task and faced his friend with accusing eyes.

"Paul! You aren't really hurt at all! Say, what's your game anyway?" And he glared at his pseudo patient, who sat in state, propped in pillows. That young man's audacious gray eyes closed gently, while an ingenuous smile wreathed his smooth countenance.

"Sh!" he said. "I'll tell you my game—the old, old game of hearts, and you've got to help me. Mum's the word. There was no other way. Oh, don't look so savage! I mean business." And the level lips spelled grim determination as they also closed firmly.

"You don't mean you want to marry a girl you've never seen in your life before tonight?"

"That's exactly what I do mean," returned the other genially, "if she'll have me."

tremely crestfallen, but when he went away he made a will settling everything he could upon Miss Dalrymple. Somehow she heard of this, and said: "Then, after all, he must really care for me, and I will marry him." And she did. He was fifty-eight then, but they had ten children.

Wise M. P.'s.

It need hardly be pointed out, says the author of "Fifty Years in Fleet Street," that to be elected a member of parliament does not necessarily imply intellectual superiority. Shortly after the Burmese war a young civilian, home on leave, happened to mention Burma.

"Ah, yes, Burma," said an M. P. with whom he was sitting at table. "I had a nephew who was in Burma, only he used to call it Bermada."

On another occasion, in the month of March, some one said to Mr. Livesey: "This is a cruel east wind."

"Yes," was the would be witty reply. "I expect it will be Easter before it is over."

This was repeated by the author of the book quoted to a respected member of parliament, who observed gravely: "I fancy he's right. I have known it last till Easter and longer yet."

Paying the Preacher.

That some rather curious customs prevail even in this land that we deem so free from social curiosities, is proven by a story that came from up north in the Parry Sound district. In that district there is a little village called Commanda, some 20 miles from the nearest railway station. The village and the surrounding country is just populous enough to give an alleged support to a minister, whom the Toronto Conference of the Methodist Church stations there. As is usually the case where a village is not within a score of miles of a railway, wealth is practically unknown there, and cash is rarely mentioned among the villagers. But the barbed arrows of that irresistible archer, Cupid, glance as indiscriminately through the forest around Commanda as they do in the sunny glades of the South, and just as in other parts of the world. Young people will get married there. The couple concerned in this story came in from the country, shyly made their wants and wishes known, and after the nuptial knot had been duly and tightly tied, the groom stepped sheepishly up to the minister and ventured an explanation.

"Say, mister," he said, with an air of unassumed generosity, "I haven't got no money, but there's a cord of good tanbark back on the farm that ye can have if ye like to come in for it."

The minister did not "come in."

Laughter.

Spontaneous, happy laughter tells always of goodness, and the man who never laughs must not blame his fellows if they think there is something wrong with his life, something dark within. If the streams which flow out are only bitter, the fountains cannot be sweet.

The Reason.

Herdso—I should think that a novelist might credit his readers with sense enough to know when a story was finished without labeling it "the end." Saidso—But that gives the women a clew where to begin.

The Cause.

Kilson—Gaylord's wife used to be awfully stout, and now she is quite thin. What caused the change, I wonder? Marlow—Divorce. This isn't the same wife.

Nothing Left but the Bark.

"He belongs to one of our oldest families, but he is a consumptive. He coughs dreadfully."

"Yes, he says all he ever got from the family tree was the bark."

CANADIAN PACIFIC FARM LABORERS' EXCURSION

MANITOBA and ASSINIBOIA

\$12.00 Going

\$18.00 Returning

GOING DATES

AUGUST 29, 1905	Stations south of main line Toronto to Sarnia.
SEPT. 2, 1905	Main line Toronto to Sarnia and stations north (except north of Cardwell June, and Toronto on North Bay Section)
SEPT. 4, 1905	From all points Toronto and east, to and including Sharbot Lake, and Kingston, and north of Toronto and Cardwell June, on North Bay and Midland Divisions.

ONE-WAY SECOND CLASS TICKETS TO WINNIPEG only will be sold, with a CERTIFICATE extending the trip before September 15th, without additional cost, to other points in Manitoba and Assiniboia. If purchasers engage as FARM LABORERS at Winnipeg (provided that such FARM LABORERS work not less than 30 days at harvesting, and produce certificate to that effect), they will be returned to Original Starting Point at rates shown above on or before Nov. 30th, 1905. TICKETS WILL BE ISSUED TO WOMEN as well as Men, but will not be issued at half rate to Children. TICKETS NOT GOOD ON IMPERIAL LIMITED EXPRESS TRAINS.

For further particulars apply to nearest Canadian Pacific Agent, or C. B. FOSTER, D. P. A., C. P. R., TORONTO, ONT.

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is fitted for the production of

Every Class of Fine Job Work.

Let us give you a quotation on your next job. We guarantee first-class workmanship.

We are sure we can please you.

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS JOB DEPARTMENT.

E. J. POLLARD, Prop.



THE HOUSEWIVES' DELIGHT
SOUVENIR RANGES

The women rule the kitchen so let them judge. Their verdict is that the **SOUVENIR RANGE** beats them all—saves time, trouble & coal bills.

Through the use of the Direct Pratt Damper the heat is always under perfect control.

The Gurney, Tildes & Company
Manufacturers
Limited
Toronto
Vancouver
Montreal

Our personal guarantee as well as that of the makers goes with every stove. We have **Souvenir Ranges** on view.

BOYLE & SCUN, Agents.

THE absolute purity of the ROYAL BAKING POW.

DER makes it pre-eminently the most useful and wholesome leavening agent known. It contains no lime, alum, phosphate or ammonia, leaves no acid or alkaline residuum in the food, and its use always insures pure, light and sweet bread, biscuit and cake which are perfectly digestible and wholesome, whether hot or cold, fresh or stale.

Royal Baking Powder has been analyzed by the Chief Health Officers of Great Britain, Canada and the United States who recommend it for its wholesome and economic qualities.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

A Glasgow Cemetery.

The Necropolis cemetery, Glasgow, is originally planned, contained almost exactly twenty-four acres available for burials, and it was suggested that each division of one acre should be named after a letter of the Greek alphabet, which contains twenty-four characters. For various reasons this idea has not been fully carried out, but fifteen sections of the cemetery have been so named from alpha to omega, the monosyllable letters between these being omitted. The names have not been applied in any particular sequence, but with the aid of a small map they are useful in locating any particular spot in what is now one of the most densely filled graveyards in the kingdom.

Not a Messenger Boy.

A beggar accosted a man on the street the other day and poured out a tale of woe, to which the gentleman patiently listened. Then he took out a card bearing his name, which was that of a well known philanthropist who contributes largely to an organization working for the relief of the poor. This he handed to the man after writing an introductory note thereon. The beggar turned away with disgust written on his face and the parting remark:

"Say, d'ye tink I got time to beat it up to dat joint? I'm too busy workin' dis pike to waste me time dat way. Wot d'ye tink I am—a messenger boy?"

The Difficult Persian Tongue.

Of the difficulties in the language of Persia a traveler writes: "The words and uses in a letter are almost entire-

tionally, and those in an ordinary prose history are again different. Then it is almost impossible to distinguish the tenses, and, lastly, the adjective is generally indistinguishable from the substantive, and the link between an adjective and the term which it qualifies is the same as the sign of the possessive. For instance, the text, 'This is my beloved son,' may be read in the Persian Bible 'This is the son of my beloved,' without the slightest violence to the grammar."

Origin of One Graveyard.

The family of a member of parliament from Yorkshire has a private graveyard and has had it for several generations. The founder of it was a Quaker, and the rector of the parish in which he lived said to him after a dispute on religious matters: "Well, if you don't come to church when you are alive, you will when you are dead." But the Quaker thought otherwise and founded the burial place, which is used to this day.

A Popular Language.

"I've called half a dozen bell boys this morning, and they haven't brought a thing I've ordered," said the irate guest. "Are they all deaf?"

"Yes," explained the hotel clerk, "but they can hear through the palms of their hands. Money talks, you know. It is the only language they can understand."

A Useful Paragraph.

Singleton (reading)—It is said that the last word in an argument is often the most dangerous. Wedderly—Would you mind letting me have that paper? Singleton—What do you want it for? Wedderly—I want to show that para-

VEIL LIFTED ON ELECTION.

(Toronto Star.)

If a tenth of the charges made by the rival candidates in the last Provincial election in Port Arthur and Rainy River district are true, the riding must have been fairly flooded with liquor and bank notes.

At Osgoode Hall the particulars of the charges were filed for the trial on Sept. 11. H. W. Kennedy is the Liberal member, and Wm. A. Preston was the defeated Conservative candidate. Cash considerations, plentiful supplies of liquor and other refreshments, promises of jobs, tavern licenses, and timber limits, and the payment for rigs for the conveyance of voters, make up the bulk of accusations against both.

Preston charges that 26 men, whose names have a decidedly foreign sound voted in spite of the fact that they were not British subjects. He alleges that three men—Jack Ely, Leo Bolduc and J. E. Marks—voted without certificates, that P. Musgrave received money, and that Alonza Sutherland and Berkeley Bays were promised tavern licenses, and afterward received money. He asserts that Thos. Chambers was promised a road grant in consideration for his vote and influence. He swears that Joseph J. Martin distributed liquor at Sutherland's boarding-house before the election and that Alex. McFadden was furnished with liquor and money to influence votes.

Then Preston gets after several Liberal workers, and swears that Dr. Campbell and M. J. Kenny of Fort William went to Sutherland's boarding-house and money and liquor there to influence voters to mark their ballots for Kennedy.

A long list of minor charges follow Against the Conservatives.

Kennedy's charges against his opponent are just as long, but he goes out of the ordinary by alleging that an agreement existed between Preston and the lumber company, of which he was manager, to the effect that the company was to give the candidate money for his campaign and afterwards reap his reward in timber limits when the Conservatives got into power. A few of the charges are as follows:

1. That Preston personally procured payment by the Preston and Bell Lumber and Furniture Co., of which he was manager, of \$10 to George E. Parkinson of Fort Frances, on Jan. 24, 1904, to influence the latter to vote for him, and that Preston repaid the money to the firm after the election.
2. That Preston procured the said company to send to Winnipeg for one William Preston to come to Fort Frances and vote for him, and to pay his expenses, and also a sum of money for so doing. Also that Preston afterwards returned the money.
3. That Preston had the company pay George Elliott and his expenses to go from Minnesota to Eme to vote for him.
4. That Preston repeated this in the case of Edward Davis (sometimes known as Teddy Reid,) of Winnipeg.
5. That Preston had the company pay A. E. Marks, of Rainy River, several sums of money to vote for him and influence others to do so, and that a check for \$100 was one of the amounts. Also that this was repaid by Preston to the company.
6. That Preston got Marks to pay certain sums to Kenneth Campbell to influence his vote.
- 7, 8, and 9. That Preston got com-

CANADIAN RAILWAYS.

Will Spend \$250,000,000 in the Next Few Years in Construction.

The statement that the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern will spend \$250,000,000 within a very few years, causes amazement in railroad circles, outside of Canada, says The Calgary Herald. In fact, the current contracts in Canadian railway construction are taken to bear out the estimate.

Projects under construction or contract in Canada are tremendous. The Grand Trunk Pacific has not let western contracts. The Lake Superior branch, 220 miles, is to be pushed immediately. It will cost about \$6,600,000. The eastern section, 1,800 miles of main line, has completed preliminary surveys and found a 4.10 per cent. grade. Contracts are expected shortly. This division will cost about \$50,000,000 cash. It and the Lake Superior division may be completed in 1908.

The western section, 1,700 miles, is to be about 1,000 miles, prairie road, costing about \$20,000 a mile, or \$20,000,000, and 700 miles of mountain road to cost about \$25,000,000. The contracts for this division will probably be let in September. The road is to be completed within five years.

This whole project, involving over 3,500 miles of main line, is put in the estimate at \$100,000,000. The figure is low. When all projected branches are built the figure will probably total half as much again. Construction estimates of the kind are purely arbitrary of course, and the net cost is nearly always underestimated.

The Canadian Pacific is set down for an expenditure of \$100,000,000. This looks high. The Canadian Pacific has only branch lines to build. At the moment, the contracts for the Toronto-Sudbury line are let, the cost to be \$9,000,000. The line parallels a Grand Trunk division. A similar line to parallel the Midland is projected, to cost about \$5,000,000. Another Ontario line is building from Guelph to Goderich, 80 miles, to cost about \$2,000,000.

These lines, entailing over \$15,000,000 cash, strike directly at the Grand Trunk in its province. How many other Grand Trunk divisions are to be paralleled no one can say. The Ontario business is good. These two latter lines reach good lake ports. The whole Canadian Pacific Ontario system is a port-to-lake-water system. The object is to gather lake traffic to the port of Montreal.

Westward there are dozens of local branches either building or about to be built. These may be noted:

Pleasant Hills line, 210 miles; Westaskin branch, 114 miles; Lacombe branch, 110 miles; Battleford extension, 225 miles; being a total of over 600 miles under construction. In addition over 200 miles of branches are actively completed, making a total of nearly 1,000 miles in immediate prospect.

From Fort William to Winnipeg, 427 miles double track will be laid, making one cut-off of about 35 miles. This project entails about \$6,000,000 of cash, other smaller branches, spurs, sidings, etc., bring the total of railroad expenditure in sight up over \$45,000,000. This does not include the normal annual capital expenditure on bridges, tracks, etc., nor the heavy equipment bills.

The Canadian Northern has one ambitious project and a dozen smaller ones. McArthur of Winnipeg is working on a 550-mile extension from Kam-ack to Edmonton, south of the Grand Trunk surveys. About 350 miles additional are under contract. About \$20,000,000 is involved in all these contracts. In addition, charters have been asked for a 200-mile line into Assiniboia and a regular system to cover the country north of Regina, N. W. T. These plans,

FITS CURED

one uses a letter is almost entirely different from those used conversationaly. Wedderly—I want to show that paragraph to my wife.

Ayer's Pills

Vegetable, liver pills. That is what they are. They cure constipation, biliousness, sick-headache.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE
FIFTY CTS. OF DRUGGISTS OR E. F. HALL & CO. BARRETT, N. B.

DR. HENNEQUIN'S INFANT TABLETS

"Please hurry along Hennequin's Infant Tablets, as we cannot get along without them."
M. E. PARKS,
Keene, Ont.

"I believe Hennequin's Infant Tablets to be the best medicine for babies teething and troubled with worms. They should be tried by all mothers. They are just lovely."
MRS. GEO. A. SMITH,
Hayworth, Quebec.

"After 14 years' experience in treating infantile ailments in our home, we have found Hennequin's Infant Tablets superior to any other remedy we have tried."
W. C. WEIR, Pastor Baptist Church,
Carleton Place.

They solve the problem, and where used produce healthy children, placing them in a condition of attaining the highest conception of perfect manhood and womanhood. Hennequin's Infant Tablets are based on scientific facts, and is the only Dr. Hennequin preparation offered to the public. Positively no drug taste—perfectly safe. The genuine Tablet is stamped with the letter "H." Beware of imitations. Price 25c per package, 5 packages for \$1—postpaid to any address. Send us \$1 for 5 boxes and if after using part or all of one box, you wish your dollar back, you can have it by mailing us the remaining four boxes. We cannot be responsible for money unless sent by P. O. Order, Money Order, or Registered Letter.
DOUGLAS & CO., Nanawee, Ont., Can.
Wholesale Agents for Canada.

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE, No. 26 Taking effect Nov. 1st, 1904.

Tannockburn and Tamworth to Nanawee and Deseronto.						Deseronto and Nanawee to Tamworth and Tannockburn.					
Stations.	Miles	No. 12	No. 40	No. 4	No. 6	Stations.	Miles	No. 1	No. 41	No. 3	No. 8
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.			A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Tannockburn	0	6 00	6 00	1 50		Lve Deseronto	0	7 00	12 40		
Albion	3	6 15	6 15	1 50		Arr Nanawee	9	7 30	1 00		
Queensboro	8	6 25	6 25	2 05		Lve Nanawee	9	7 10	1 10	12 15	4 25
Bridgeville	14	6 40	6 40	2 25		Strathcona	15	8 05	1 20	12 30	4 40
Two Rivers	20	6 55	6 55	2 45		Newburgh	17	8 15	1 30	12 40	4 50
Two Rivers	20	7 00	7 20	2 45		Thomson's Mills	18				
Stoco	24	7 10	7 55	3 05		Camden East	19	8 20	1 40	12 50	5 00
Larkins	27	7 25	7 55	3 30		Arr Yarker	23	8 45	1 55	1 05	5 13
Marlbank	30	7 40	8 05	3 40		Lve Yarker	23	9 00	2 00	1 05	5 20
Ernsville	37	7 55	8 35	3 55		Galbraith	25				
Tamworth	40	8 10	9 10	9 20	4 15	Moscow	27	9 20	2 20	1 30	5 35
Wilson	44					Mudlake Bridge	30				
Enterprise	46	8 25	9 35	9 40	4 35	Enterprise	32	9 35	2 40	1 35	5 45
Mudlake Bridge	48	8 37	9 50	2 52	4 47	Wilson	34				
Moscow	51	8 50	10 00	3 05	6 09	Tamworth	38	10 00	3 00	1 53	6 05
Galbraith	53					Ernsville	41	10 10	3 20		6 15
Yarker	55	8 48	10 00	3 05	6 09	Marlbank	45	10 25	3 40		6 28
Yarker	55	8 48	10 10	3 05	6 09	Larkins	51	10 45	4 10		6 45
Camden East	60	10 10	3 35	5 38		Stoco	55	11 00	4 15		7 03
Thomson's Mills	61	10 25	3 45	5 48		Arr Two Rivers	58	11 15	4 30		7 15
Strathcona	63	10 35	3 55	5 58		Lve Two Rivers	58	11 37	4 40		
Nanawee	67	11 00	3 50	6 15		Bridgeville	61	11 50	5 00		
Nanawee	67					Queensboro	70	12 05	5 20		
Deseronto	73	11 30	6 35			Arr Tannockburn	78	12 40	6 30		

Kingston and Sydenham to Nanawee and Deseronto.					Deseronto and Nanawee to Sydenham and Kingston.				
Stations.	Miles	No. 2	No. 4	No. 5	Stations.	Miles	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5
		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.			A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kingston	0		3 25		Lve Deseronto	0	7 00		
G. T. R. Junction	2		3 35		Arr Nanawee	9	7 30	12 15	4 25
Glenvale	10		3 54		Lve Nanawee	9	7 10	12 15	4 25
Murvale	14		4 01		Strathcona	15	8 05	13 30	4 40
Harrowsmith	19		4 20		Newburgh	17	8 15	13 40	4 50
Sydenham	23	8 00			Thomson's Mills	18			
Harrowsmith	19	8 10		4 20	Camden East	19	8 20	13 50	5 00
Yarker	26	8 35		4 50	Arr Yarker	23	8 45	1 05	5 13
Yarker	26	8 35		4 50	Lve Yarker	23	9 00	2 20	1 05
Camden East	30	9 15		5 38	Harrowsmith	30	9 10		5 45
Thomson's Mills	32	9 30		5 48	Sydenham	34			6 10
Newburgh	34	9 45		5 58	Lve Harrowsmith	30	9 10		
Nanawee	40	10 00		6 15	Murvale	35	9 22		
Nanawee, West End	40			6 35	Glenvale	39	9 32		
Deseronto	49			6 55	G. T. R. Junction	47	9 50		
					Arr Kingston	49	10 00		

LOCAL WORKING TIME TABLE.

NANAWEE TO DESERONTO and PICTON.				PICTON TO DESERONTO and NANAWEE.			
TRAINS		STEAMERS		STEAMERS		TRAINS	
Leave Nanawee	Arrive Deseronto	Leave Deseronto	Arrive Picton	Leave Picton	Arrive Deseronto	Leave Deseronto	Arrive Nanawee
12 15 a.m.	2 35 a.m.	7 00 a.m.	8 30 a.m.	6 00 a.m.	7 30 a.m.	9 50 a.m.	10 10 a.m.
1 35 "	3 55 "			10 00 a.m.	11 30 a.m.	11 45 a.m.	12 05 p.m.
3 35 "	6 55 "					3 45 p.m.	4 10 "
5 35 "	8 15 "					6 10 "	6 30 "
7 35 "	10 55 "	1 40 p.m.	3 10 p.m.			7 40 "	8 00 "
9 10 p.m.	1 30 p.m.	5 30 p.m.	7 00 p.m.	4 00 p.m.	5 30 p.m.	12 50 a.m.	1 10 a.m.
1 30 "	4 50 "					2 50 "	3 10 "
3 30 "	6 50 "					6 00 "	6 20 "
5 30 "	7 10 "	7 00 a.m.	8 30 a.m.			7 00 "	7 20 "
7 30 "	9 55 "					7 30 "	7 40 "
9 15 "	8 35 "						

Daily. All other trains run daily Sundays excepted.

WALTER RATHBUN!
President.

H. B. SHERWOOD,
Superintendent.

D. A. VALLEAU,
Asst. Superintendent.

1, 3, and 5. That Preston got company to bring John Boyd, Albert Dugan and Isaac Howe from Rainy Lake to Fort Frances and paid them money and expenses to vote for him.

10. That Preston paid Edward Pardon to take a sleighload of men 40 miles to Fort Frances to vote for him.

11. That Preston made an agreement with the company by which it advanced him large sums of money to be used corruptly in the election, and that he was to repay the company by obtaining timber licenses and Government concessions for it.

12. That Preston got Porter Elliott, a lumberman, to take his men to vote for him, and pay them with money and liquor to do so.

13. That Preston promised a tavern license to Eugene Laforce, of Port Arthur to influence his vote.

There are a host of others to the effect that Preston promised jobs, grants and licenses to various people.

CASUALTIES AND LOSSES BOTH BY LAND AND SEA

Length of the War to date, days.....	569
Total casualties—Russians.....	210,000
Total casualties Japanese.....	160,000
Cost of war to Japan.....	\$1,125,000,000
Cost to Russia.....	1,500,000,000
Japan's War Loans.....	650,000,000
Russia's war loan's.....	670,000,000
Russia's loss in ships.....	150,000 000
Japan's loss in ships.....	20,000,000
Russian war ships sunk or captured.....	64
Japanese big vessels lost.....	5
Big land battles won by the Japanese.....	15
Chief naval victories of Japan.....	5
Length of Port Arthur siege, days.....	218
Japanese casualties at Port Arthur.....	46,000
Russian casualties at Port Arthur.....	15,500

HIGH RUSSIAN OFFICERS KILLED DURING WAR

Admiral Makaroff.
Admiral Witspeff.
Admiral Voelkersam.
Admiral Molas.
Commander Stepanoff.
General Count Kellar.
General Kondratshenko.
General Smolenski.
General Realinkim.
General Tserpitoff.
Several officers of high rank, including Admiral Rojestvensky, Admiral Nebogatoff, Admiral Ukhtomsky and Generals Hock and Pfug, from Port Arthur, are held as prisoners of war.

Logical.

"You've been kissing Margie Hunter."
"Oh, Nellie, what a story!"
"Yes, you have, Robbie Dickerson. You don't like peppermint, and she always gets peppermint chewing gum. Oh, I can put two and free together."
—Life.

Quite Apparent.

She—You know, judge, our characters are different, and I don't want to be in his way— He—Yes, your honor, she is peculiar, and I don't want to interfere— Judge—I understand. You ask for a divorce out of pure love.

Tidy.

"Is Spooney's wife a good housekeeper?"
"Well, I should say so. Why, he has to keep a private detective to watch his clothes so he can tell where to find them. She's so tidy."

INSURED

If you, your friends or relatives suffer with Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, or Falling Sickness, write for a trial bottle and valuable treatise on such diseases to THE LEIBIG CO., 179 King Street, W., Toronto, Canada. All druggists sell or can obtain for you

LEIBIG'S FIT CURE

PSYCHIC

(PRONOUNCED)

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is abundantly and women in different parts of the restored to health through this really r is not a patent medicine in the true se professional prescription prepared aft methods. Its efficacy has been tested

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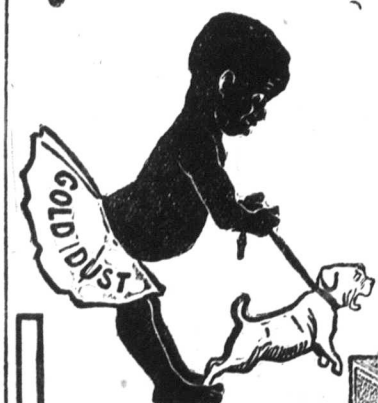
MR. HERRELL writes, Sept. 24th, 1904, about time: "About a year ago I was taken down with La which soon affected my lungs. I was under treatment o Halifax, but the disease gained such headway that I w express my gratitude for what the Dr. Slocum Remedi an daily giving my testimonial to friends and acquainta Box 227 Springhill, N.S.

GREATEST OF

ALL DRUGGISTS—ONE DO

The Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited

"Let the GOLD DUST T



The Dog and The Shadow

You remember the fable of the dog who dropped a real bone for its shadow which he saw in the water Gold Dust that glitters under the name a shadowy substitute; get the real

Gold Dust Was

with the Gold Dust Twins on the packa

OTHER GENERAL USES FOR GOLD DUST Scrubbing floors, wash work, oil cloth, silver, cleansing bath room, p

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GOLD DUST makes

THE FIRST LESSON

That the young girl has of womanhood is not seldom a painful one. She learns to know what headache means, and backache, and sometimes is sadly borne down by this new experience of life.

All the pain and misery which young girls commonly experience at such a time, may in almost every instance be



entirely prevented or cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It establishes regularity. It tones up the general health, and cures headache, backache, nervousness and other consequences of

womanly weakness or disease.

"I received your letter some time ago, with advice about your wonderful medicine," writes Miss Stella Johnson, of 28 Brady Street, Dayton, Ohio. "I was troubled with severe pains every month when I wrote to you for advice. After receiving your letter and following its directions, I am now happy to say that after five years of untold suffering I have not had any pains since first using your 'Favorite Prescription.' I was induced through a friend to write to you and follow your kind advice. I thank God and Dr. R. V. Pierce for the health I now enjoy. I shall urge other women who suffer as I did to use your medicine."

"Favorite Prescription" makes weak women strong, sick women well. Accept no substitute for the medicine which works wonders for weak women.

Weak and sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free. All correspondence is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

FREE. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing only. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or 50 stamps for the cloth-bound volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

and about 125 miles in Quebec, will undoubtedly bring the total up over the \$50,000,000 estimated.

An independent but interesting project is the Klondike Railway, 84 miles out of Dawson City. Work on this is under way.

All these projects, taken together, mean tremendous activity throughout Canada. Not only the Canadian contractors but also the American are watching eagerly for chances at the work. Foley Bros., of St. Paul, and Peter Larsen, Helena, Montana, are active bidders for Canadian contracts. Other things being equal, however, the Canadian contractors have the call.

A "Wild Hair."

A "wild hair" is the most annoying freak of nature a man can be afflicted with. It grows in from the eyelid instead of out and, constantly brushing against the eyeball, sometimes causes an irritation that results in a loss of sight. To pull it out gives only temporary relief, since in a few weeks it comes back, as well grown and strong as ever. The only way to kill it is to destroy the sac from which it springs. This is done by means of the electric needle.

Her Sick Friend.

Mamma—Ethel, where have you been all this time? Ethel—Sitting up with a sick friend. Mamma—Nonsense! I believe you've been in the parlor all evening with that Mr. Softleigh. Ethel—Well, ma, he's lovesick.

A Most Natural Inference.

They had just become engaged. "Herbert," she said, "are you sure that you love me?"

"Absolutely," he answered.

"How can you tell?"

"By the fact that I am anxious to marry you."

NAPANEE CHEESES BOARD.

2150 cheese were offered for sale at the Cheese Board Friday afternoon, 1170 white and 980 colored.

All the cheese sold at 11 1/2c.

The usual buyers present.

The following factories boarded:

	NO.	WHITE	COLORS
Napanee.....	1	..	100
Croydon.....	2	..	70
Clareview.....	3	..	40
Tamworth.....	4	75	..
Sheffield.....	5	75	..
Centerville.....	6	..	80
Palace Road.....	7	..	60
Phippen No. 1.....	8	100	..
Phippen No. 2.....	9	90	..
Phippen No. 3.....	10	..	65
Kingford.....	11	65	..
Forest Mills.....	12	180	..
Union.....	13	80	..
Odesa.....	14	150	..
Excelsior.....	15	..	70
Enterprise.....	16	50	..
White Creek.....	17
Selby.....	18	..	195
Camden East.....	19	..	80
Newburgh.....	20	..	140
Deseronto.....	21	..	150
Marbank.....	22	50	..
Maple Ridge.....	23	25	..
Metzler.....	24	120	..
Farmers' Friend.....	25	90	..
Farmers' Choice.....	26	90	..

The Monster Diplodocus.

Dr. Andrew Wilson speaks of that huge extinct reptile, the diplodocus, whose bones Andrew Carnegie presented to the South Kensington museum in London as a "dragon." "If we could imagine it restored," says Dr. Wilson, "we should be tempted to imagine that the dragon legends of old had some foundation in fact. As a rule, these creatures—dinosaurs, as they are called—were huge, bulky animals. Mr. Carnegie's specimen has been estimated to have possessed a length in life of about seventy feet. The diplodocus, with regard to its personal characteristics, appears to have possessed a head of very moderate size indeed, considered relatively to the animal's bulk. Its jaws are weak, and its teeth are borne by the front of the jaws only. That it fed on soft vegetable matter would therefore appear to be an inference fairly warranted by the facts, yet, like the vegetarian elephant, it may have been capable of fierce onslaughts enough in its day. To feed on plants is not always commensurate with mildness of temper, as every vicious horse testifies. We may further believe that the diplodocus, if not a swimmer, at least had aquatic habits.

Making Marbles.

Germany maintains a monopoly of making stone marbles in spite of various efforts made to wrest the trade away. In the marble and agate quarries there are innumerable chips and bits of stone from the butting of the large blocks, and this refuse is broken into cubes about the size of a marble. An experienced worker produces these cubes of stone at an incredible speed and with remarkable uniformity. When about a bushel are ready they are dropped between a grooved bedstone and a revolving runner. Water is kept constantly supplied, and in half an hour the stones are turned out perfect spheres. With abundant water power the cost is slight, as a couple of men can keep a dozen stones supplied and the raw material costs nothing at all. In other countries the cost of preparing the blanks eats up the profits, and competition with the German made product is impossible.

The Highest Stairway.

For the ascent of Mount Omi, on the borderland between western China and the Tibetan plateau, there is an artificial

GRETNA.

School opened August 21st under the management of Miss O. Vanaistine.

Miss Maud Ronson is spending a few days with her aunt, Miss Hough.

Mr. Elmer Alkenbrack and Mr. Nelson Young are intending to take in the Harvest Excursion.

Miss O. Vanaistine spent Sunday at her home, Palace Road.

Mr. and Mrs. George Perry spent Sunday with friends at Chambers.

Mr. Nelson Young and family spent Sunday at Mr. D. Young's.

We are glad to see that our mail-carrier, Mr. A. McWain is again able to be out after a very severe illness.

Preparations are now being made for a Harvest Home Dinner to be held here Sept. 11th. Watch for particulars next week.

Miss M. Hough and Miss N. Cunningham spent Friday in Belleville.

Mr. A. Alkenbrack spent an evening lately on the Anderson road.

Mr. R. Snook and Mr. B. Edgar spent Sunday with Mr. A. Alkenbrack.

See Keepers Supplies.

Brood and Foundation Comb, sections, bee smokes, etc.

MADOLE & WILSON.

COLEBROOK.

Friday evening Miss Georgie Warner informally entertained a large and merry gathering of young friends, Ross McBae, of Kingston, being *raison d'être*. At first the guests were asked to do a little fishing. The ladies enjoyed this very much as they were not called on to bait the hooks, the bait being so attractive as to catch the article fished for without the use of hooks. And many were the smiles, when, after a long and circuitous walk the end of the line appeared and the catch proved to be the partner for the next game. Each guest carried away a life-like reproduction of himself. Each was given a card on which only the feet were supplied and after much searching and piecing together the rest of each figure was found. These, when completed, made quite charming photographs. Another amusing game and one worthy of mention was "Yes" and "No" contest. Each guest having tiny bags slung on their arms filled with peanuts. Many were the questions which, if answered unwarily, meant the confiscation of the contents. The best player at the end of this game received the contents of all the bags. Many were the little pleasing features of the evening. Refreshments were served at midnight.

KALADAR.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wood went to Toronto Exhibition to spend a week.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson McBride spent Sunday at Cloyne.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester Godfrey spent last at Flinton, with her brother, Mr. John Kirpatrick.

Mr. Henry Wood spent last Thursday at Tweed.

Mrs. Hughes spent Tuesday last at Tweed.

Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey, Miss Pearl Thompson, Harry Morton, Walter Campbrey went to Arden to visit Mr. Thompson.

Mr. John Forbes has his barn completed.

Mr. Harold McGrayne spent Sunday last at C. Kellar's.

Mr. Nelson McHenry went to Picton on Monday last.

The Face Is an Index.

The face is an index to the state of one's physical well being. Symptoms of disease can be detected from it almost as certainly as from the pulse.

DYSPEPSIA NOW CALLED CATARRH OF STOMACH.



Mr. H. Laberge, 1526 St. Catharine street, Montreal, Can., writes:

"I would be ungrateful if I did not write you of the good your medicine, Peruna, has done me.

"For six years I suffered from indigestion and dyspepsia. I tried a number of remedies for this dreaded complaint with little or no good results. A friend of mine brought me a bottle of your celebrated medicine and I began taking it.

"I soon found it to be just the remedy I required, and after taking a few bottles of it I was completely cured.

"I cheerfully recommend Peruna to all sufferers from dyspepsia and indigestion."

We have on file thousands of testimonials from persons who have been cured of dyspepsia and catarrh of the stomach by taking Peruna.

We can give our readers only a slight glimpse of the vast array of unsolicited endorsements Dr. Hartman is constantly receiving.

If you suffer from stomach catarrh, write at once to Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O., and he will be pleased to give you the benefit of his medical advice free.

Every character in the play has a hallucination of one kind or another. One is a coward who thinks he has conquered the world, another a poet who conceives himself better than Homer, another a lover who becomes enamored of every heroine he reads of in a romance, another a beggar who thinks himself richer than Croesus.

Women's Letters.

"As far as I have had the opportunity of judging, it appears to me that the usual style of letter writing among women is faultless except in three particulars—a general deficiency of subject, a total inattention to stops and a very frequent ignorance of grammar." Such is the brief summing up of woman as a correspondent, given some hundred years ago by Henry Thoreau.

What They Seek Here.

"What is the chief product of the United States?" asked the teacher in a European school.

And without hesitation the bright pupil replied:

"Money."

"But you love me?"
 "Absolutely," he answered.
 "How can you tell?"
 "By the fact that I am anxious to
 marry you."

Like Father, Like Son.
 Mr. Gotrox—When I was your age,
 sir, I didn't have a dollar. Cholly Got-
 trox—Well, dad, when I am your age
 probably won't have a dollar.

That virtue which requires to be ever
 guarded is scarcely worth the sentinel.
 —Goldsmith.

HINE

D SI-KEEN)

"HINE" positively cures all forms of
 Coughs, Colds, and Pneumonia,
 as vouched for by scores of men
 the Dominion who have been
 remarkable remedy. "PSYCHINE"
 sense of the word, but a regular
 after carefully approved scientific
 in thousands of severe cases.

PROOF

at his remarkable recovery from acute compli-
 ca Gripe, then Pneumonia and Typhoid Fever,
 t of several physicians and also in the hospital
 was regarded as a hopeless case. Words cannot
 dies, particularly Psychine, have done for me. I
 instances.

JAMES HERRELL.

ALL TONICS

DOLLAR—TRIAL FREE

179 King Street West, Toronto

"TWINS do your work"



water. "Bear in mind that all is not
 me of washing powder. Don't accept

Washing Powder

ckage."
 washing clothes and dishes, clearing wood-
 washers and tubs, polishing brass work,
 n pipes, etc., and making the finest soft soap.
 Y. Montreal, P. Q. —Makers of FAIRY SOAP.

hard water soft o

The Highest Stairway.

For the ascent of Mount Omi, on the
 borderland between western China and the
 Tibetan plateau, there is an artifi-
 cial staircase consisting of 20,000 steps
 cut in slippery limestone. Who made
 these steps is largely a matter of sur-
 mise, but they were probably formed by
 religious enthusiasts to provide a means
 of access from the hot plains, out of
 which the mountain mass rises abrupt-
 ly to the heights, 5,000 to 11,000 feet
 above, among which the Buddhist ab-
 bey of Omi embodies some of the holiest
 traditions of the religion professed
 by its inmates. Anyhow, the staircase
 is there, and by it many pilgrims attain
 to the shrine as well as the very few
 Europeans who have ever visited this
 singular spot.

Cuff Buttons.

"Your cuff buttons are not properly
 worn," said a jeweler to one of his cus-
 tomers. "What's the matter with
 them? Haven't I got them in my
 cuffs?" "Yes," replied the jeweler,
 "but you are like a great many other
 people; you are not a close observer.
 You have the little gold piece at one
 end of each link placed so that in one
 cuff it is toward your body and in the
 other away from you. The small end
 of the link should in every case be
 toward you. Yet nine men out of ten
 pay no attention to this detail. The
 careful dresser never has the small
 end of a link button on the far side
 of the cuff."

Woolen and Worsted.

If a piece of woolen cloth is exam-
 ined through a microscope, the two
 yarns—warp and weft—are found to
 be so crossed and closely matted to-
 gether as to be indistinguishable, but
 in a piece of worsted material you can
 easily distinguish them. This is due
 to the fact that woolen goods are made
 from short stapled carded wools, whose
 fibers in the process of carding have
 been made to overlap each other so as
 to become closely matted or felted,
 while worsted goods are made from
 long stapled wools that have been card-
 ed and then combed till the fibers lie
 as straight and parallel as possible.

Only a Beginning.

The rich widower was paying assidu-
 ous court to the handsome young wom-
 an lawyer.

"I don't know, Mr. Welloph," she de-
 murred. "There are—there are settle-
 ments to be considered, you know."

"If that is all, Miss Maggie," he said,
 "we'll have no trouble."

Here he slipped a diamond ring on her
 finger.

"How does that strike you?" he asked.

"H'm!" she rejoined, holding it up to
 the light and inspecting it critically.
 "I think it will do quite well—as a re-
 tainer."

The Lot's Advantages.

Advertising Expert—I've written the
 praises of all these lots but one. I'm
 afraid you can't sell that one. Real
 Estate Agent—What's the matter with
 it? Expert—Why, it's on an almost
 perpendicular hillside. Agent—Call at-
 tention to its wonderful drainage facili-
 ties.

The Burmese Mile.

The Burmese mile, which is equal to
 two English miles, is described by a
 word meaning "to sit," being the dis-
 tance that a man walks before he con-
 sider it necessary to sit down.

Holding His Own.

"How are you getting on with your
 writing for the magazines?"

"Just holding my own. They send me
 back as much as I send them."

It is only the spirit of rebellion that
 craves for happiness in this life.—Ib-

The Face Is an Index.

The face is an index to the state of
 one's physical well being. Symptoms
 of disease can be detected from it al-
 most before the patient is aware that
 there is anything the matter. For in-
 stance, excessive pallor indicates poor
 circulation and possible heart trouble.
 Incomplete exposure of the eyeballs,
 rendering the whites of the eyes vis-
 ible during sleep, is a symptom of all
 acute and chronic diseases of a severe
 type. Twitching of the muscles is a
 herald of nervous exhaustion. Widen-
 ing of the orifices of the nose with
 movements of the nostrils to and fro
 points to embarrassed breathing from
 disease of the lungs or channels lead-
 ing thereto. Contraction of the brows
 indicates pain in the head. Sharpness
 in the nostrils is a symptom of pain in
 the chest. Bagging under the eyes,
 when not a facial characteristic, points
 to kidney trouble. Twitching of the
 eyelids associated with oscillation of
 the eyeballs or squinting, heralds the
 visit of convulsions.

A Kipling Lament.

In Laurence Hutton's "Talks In a
 Library" he tells as follows of meet-
 ing Rudyard Kipling at a luncheon
 given to the latter by Richard Watson
 Gilder. "Another engagement made
 me late, and I entered the room as the
 party was breaking up. I was intro-
 duced to Mr. Kipling, with whom I
 exchanged the traditional few formal
 words, and we drifted apart, but a
 moment or two afterward he placed
 himself on the arm of a chair in which
 I was sitting and said: 'I didn't real-
 ize, Hutton, when I met you a moment
 ago who you were. Dear old Wolcott
 Balestier, your friend and mine, tried
 so hard and so many times to bring
 us together in London and elsewhere,
 and now he is gone, and I can't under-
 stand it all. He died so suddenly and
 so far away; we had so much to say to
 each other, and now I have got to
 wait so long before I can say it.'"

An Ancient Tune.

"We Won't Go Home Till Morning"
 is not a modern song; at least the air
 is not modern, for it dates back to the
 times of the first Duke of Marlbor-
 ough. It is the old French air of "Mal-
 brouk s'en va-t-en guerre; Dieu sait
 quant reviendra" ("Malbrouk has gone
 to the war; the Lord knows when he
 will come home again"). The second
 verse hinted that the Duke of Marl-
 borough would be a long time away.
 "Il reviendra-za la Paques, ou a la
 Trinite" ("He will return at Easter or
 Trinity Sunday"). In south Yorkshire,
 in England, that air exists as a chil-
 dren's song:

Mollie Brooks, she went to be shaved;
 Mollie Brooks, she went to be shaved;
 Mollie Brooks, she went to be shaved
 and the barber cut her chin.

"Mollie Brooks" is a corruption of
 Marlborough.

Both Saw the Monkey.

"I had a most terrible experience to-
 day," declared the pretty girl to her
 boarding house companions. "I was
 walking along the street, when sud-
 denly I heard a most peculiar noise.
 I looked up, and there on a stoop stood
 a most hideous monkey, leering at me.
 It startled me, and I stepped back
 quickly, putting my hand to my eyes.
 Then the man who was coming just
 behind me remarked:

"You're all right, little girl. I see
 it, too, and I've been on the water cart
 for weeks." Now, what do you sup-
 pose he meant?"

The men boarders who were at the
 table answered not, but the wife of
 one of them explained to the girl later
 on.

A Remarkable Comedy.

The most remarkably comedy ever
 written is "The Visionaries," by Des-
 maretz—the protege of Richelieu.

European school.

And without hesitation the bright
 pupil replied:

"Money."

Matter Indestructible.

An essential property of matter, but
 which does not commend itself to su-
 perficial observation, like those of ex-
 tension and resistance, is indestructi-
 bility. So far as experiment and ob-
 servation can discover matter can nei-
 ther be created nor destroyed. On the
 surface facts seem to contradict this
 assertion, for any particular portion of
 matter may be decomposed and resolv-
 ed into its constituent parts so that it
 seems to have disappeared, because the
 form under which we knew it is no
 longer present. In reality, however, no
 diminution in the quantity of existing
 matter has taken place. One proof of
 this is easily afforded by combustion.
 If we allow a piece of wood or coal or
 any combustible solid body to "burn
 away," there will, as we all know, be
 ashes remaining. If while the combus-
 tion is going on we take means to pre-
 serve not only the ashes, but also every
 part of the body which would ordinari-
 ly be dissipated, as smoke and steam,
 and then weigh all the different sub-
 stances, solid, liquid or gaseous, that
 we have obtained, we shall find the
 combined weights equal to the original
 weight of the body itself.

STOP, WOMAN!

AND CONSIDER
 THE ALL-
 IMPORTANT FACT



That in address-
 ing Mrs. Pink-
 ham you are con-
 sidering your private
 ills to a woman—
 a woman whose ex-
 perience with women's
 diseases covers a great
 many years.
 You can talk freely
 to a woman when it is
 revolting to relate
 your private trou-
 bles to a man—
 besides a man
 does not under-
 stand—simply be-
 cause he is a man.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation.

Women suffering from any form of
 female weakness are invited to promptly
 communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at
 Lynn, Mass. All letters are received,
 opened, read and answered by women
 only. A woman can freely talk of her
 private illness to a woman; thus has
 been established the eternal confidence,
 between Mrs. Pinkham and the women
 of America which has never been
 broken. Out of the vast volume of
 experience which she has to draw from,
 it is more than possible that she has
 gained the very knowledge that will
 help your case. She asks nothing in
 return except your good-will, and her
 advice has relieved thousands. Surely,
 any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish
 if she does not take advantage of this
 generous offer of assistance.

If you are ill, don't hesitate to get a
 bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable
 Compound at once, and write Mrs. Pink-
 ham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice.

When a medicine has been successful
 in restoring to health so many women,
 you cannot well say, without trying it,
 "I do not believe it will help me."

THE STILL SMALL VOICE

HOW IT HAS BROUGHT THE
GUILTY TO JUSTICE.

Many Instances Which Go to
Show That Convicts Have
Consciences.

"The average criminal has no conscience until he is found out," declared Mr. Justice Stephen. It is no doubt perfectly true of many, but conscience has frequently exercised remarkable power over offenders says London Answers. A week or two ago ten valuable miniatures were stolen from a London art gallery. No clue was discovered to the thief or thieves, and the miniatures were given up as irrecoverably lost, when five of them were suddenly returned to their owner through the post. It is very probable that the miniatures were stolen by some person who gave way to a sudden temptation rather than by an habitual thief. But the professional offender is capable of feeling twinges of conscience.

A REPENTANT PICKPOCKET.

Very remarkable was the experience of a clergyman who had for years devoted himself to work in one of the poorest and most criminal neighborhoods in the East End. His pocket was one day picked by a stranger to the district, for his "flock" he knew only too well that it would be the height of folly to expect to find anything of value in them, as he gave away everything as fast as he received it. One day, however, a thief succeeded in abstracting from his pocket a nickel watch, the clergyman's only valuable possession. It was really worth something like seven shillings.

At the next service he made known his loss. A day later a valuable gold watch was sent him by an unknown admirer, with a scribbled message that the sender "hoped it would do as well." There were circumstances that excited the worthy clergyman's suspicions as to how that gold watch had been come by. He declared that he could not keep it, and it turned out that his suspicions were only too correct. It had been stolen. The thief afterwards confessed that, having robbed the clergyman of his nickel watch, and having thrown it away in disgust, he had learnt later what kind of man his victim was. Filled with remorse, he had gone to the West End, and secured, at considerable risk and trouble, the gold watch he had sent to take its place.

It was troubled conscience that led W. Jackson, the murderer of Warder Webb in Strangeways Gaol, to act so strangely as to excite the suspicion of the landlord with whom he was lodging. Jackson had a most ridiculous horror of the dark, and would not sleep without a companion. His anxiety never to be left alone at night became quite a joke, and later a cause of wonder. In the end it led accidentally to his capture. He was found, dazed with drink, breaking into a house in which resided a man he knew in order to spend the night with him. His company was not desired, and Jackson found himself in the hands of the police.

WORRIED INTO CONFESSING.

Some years since, a man named Harris was condemned to death at the Central Criminal Court for a murder he had committed five years previously. Harris confessed his crime, and declared that his conscience would not permit of his keeping his terrible secret longer, for he "saw poor Tom's eyes every night looking at him from the bottom of the bed."

This statement naturally excited considerable suspicion as to Harris's sanity, and his confession was examined most minutely. It was corroborated so fully that there could be no doubt as to its truth, and Harris was executed.

Brannaghan and Murphy were convicted at the Newcastle Assizes as the perpetrators of a peculiarly atrocious burglary at a vicarage. The evidence against the prisoners was purely circumstantial, but was apparently so conclusive that no one could possibly hesitate to pronounce them guilty. Their footprints were found in the snow outside the vicarage; a piece of cloth torn out of one of the men's jackets was discovered beneath the window by which the burglars fled. The police picked up in one of the vicarage rooms a scrap of paper which exactly fitted a torn out part in a newspaper in possession of one of the men. Mr. Justice Manisty sentenced them to penal servitude for life. In 1888, two men, Edgell and Richardson, confessed that they were the guilty persons. The crime now weighed heavily on Richardson's conscience, and he had had not a moment's peace.

For nine years, however, he retained his terrible secret, not daring to breathe a word, lest confession should lead him to a punishment as awful as theirs. The death of a favorite child, which Richardson regarded as a judgment on him, at last determined him to speak, and seeing his accomplice in the robbery, he also won him over to confession. Richardson and Edgell were sent to penal servitude for five years, and Brannaghan and Murphy were released, £800 being paid to each as compensation for their nine years of suffering.

One of the most extraordinary instances of self-accusation occurred at the Central Criminal Court some nine years ago, when a wealthy business man in New York was charged on his own confession with having robbed his former employers in London, twenty-three years previously of a large sum of money. He had declared, so utilised his ill-gotten wealth as to lay the foundation of his subsequent fortune in the United States. Having made his confession, he was subsequently induced to deny it, and plead "Not Guilty," when, to his intense surprise, two of the most eminent barristers appeared and announced that they were retained for the defence.

PLEADED "GUILTY" AND FOUND INNOCENT.

The prisoner at once desired to once more plead "Guilty," but this was not allowed, and against all his protests, he was acquitted, counsel having little difficulty in showing that the evidence against him was quite insufficient, apart from his confession, to justify any other verdict. The counsel for the defence were retained by the prisoner's relatives, who alleged that he desired to be convicted in order to disgrace them, and that they had induced him to withdraw his plea of guilty by a trick. They had pointed out to him how terrible it would be to have the prosecution making public all the petty details of his offences, and the prisoner had promptly determined that they should, and that the case should be publicly discussed. To his great disgust he was declared "Not Guilty," the judge adding insult to injury by declaring that the only suspicion one could entertain after hearing the case, was as to the state of his mind!

"And this," angrily exclaimed the vindicated man, as the warders and officials bowed him away to freedom, "is what one gets for having a conscience!"

NEW ZEALAND PRACTICAL.

School Children Equip Namesake
Warship.

H.M.S. New Zealand sailed from Devonport, England, not long ago to join the Atlantic squadron.

The present of the school children of New Zealand to the ship had previously been forwarded to the western port. It consisted of a gunnery

CLOTHING CAUSED RIOTS

RED VESTS ONCE SPELT
DEATH TO LONDONERS.

The Greatest Anti-Jewish Out-
break Was Caused Through
Clothing.

It is luckily seldom that a young girl's love of finery entails such awful consequences as those which followed the donning of Christian attire by a Jewish maiden of Mayence in the early Spring of the year 1849. It was, in itself, merely a harmless piece of childish vanity. But it was against the law. Hence the sequel.

A brutal official rudely ripped off the prohibited outer garments, and tore them to shreds. The little one fled, screaming for protection to her father, and the latter, in a fit of passion, struck the aggressor dead.

Thus started the worst anti-Jewish outbreak the world has ever known; an outbreak which the recent horrible one at Kishnieff fades by comparison into utter insignificance.

The Christians rose as one man against the Hebrews. The latter defended themselves as best they could. For thirteen days on end rioting followed rioting; massacre succeeded massacre. Eight hundred Christian burghers of Mayence fell in the fighting, but of the 6,000 Jewish population, men, women, and children,

NOT ONE SURVIVED.

Long years ago the custom in Ghent was to manufacture all cloth of a uniform drab color. The weavers wished to alter this by dyeing the wool. The fullers objected, saying it would make their work harder. The trumpery dispute was provocative in the end of intense bitterness. The one party went about ostentatiously dressed in red and green garments. The other wore the plain drab consecrated by custom.

Both sides armed. The townspeople espoused either one cause or the other. Jacob von Artevelde, a wealthy brewer, put himself at the head of the fullers. Gerrard Denys led the weavers.

Eventually a pitched battle was fought in the market-place, in which no fewer than 1,500 fullers were slain. Trade was utterly ruined; and both fullers and weavers, mad with fury, and a too late remorse, combined and murdered their respective leaders, Artevelde and Denys.

In 1889 the Indian Government issued an order directing that the wild Chin tribes of Upper Burmah should wear a blue and white loin cloth of a peculiar pattern, the idea being to differentiate the peaceable peasantry from the dacoits and thugs, who were giving our outposts no end of trouble.

A DANGEROUS ORDER.

But the peasants did not take kindly to the motion. They argued, not without some show of reason, that although the garment in question might possibly save them from being molested by the British soldiers, it would also cause them to be singled out by the dacoits for condign punishment.

The Government insisted, however, and pretty soon rioting broke out all over the district. Stations were sacked and burned, isolated posts rushed, and actual civil war was only just averted by the prompt withdrawal of the obnoxious edict.

Because of a red Raistcoat occurred the regrettable incident known in English history as the Massacre of St. George's Fields. The year was 1798. Wilkes had been cast into the King's Bench Prison, and the populace, demanding his release, assembled tumultuously in St. George's Fields.

The supporters of Wilkes made a point of donning red waistcoats, and one of them, thus attired, hurled a paving-stone at an officer of the Guards. The soldiers gave chase, and eventually hunted a man wearing a

peasantry elsewhere throughout Holland. The strangers were hustled by the native workmen, jeered at by the women, and pelted by the boys, by all of whom they were regarded as regular guys. Naturally, they retaliated, and serious rioting was the result, in the course of which the brown-hatted intruders were practically wiped out.

In no country in the world is sameness of apparel so universal as in China. Fully nineteen-twentieths of its four hundred millions of inhabitants wear the loose blue cotton blouse, shapeless felt slippers, skull cap, and pigtail, with which we are all more or less familiar. Moreover, John clings persistently to his national costume, no matter how far he may wander from his native land. It is almost as much an inseparable portion of him as are his oblique eyes, his squat nose, or his yellow skin.

Yet this costume he is now so proud of and so attached to, is not really a Chinese costume at all. It is the dress of the Manchou Tartar invaders, who over-ran and conquered his country in the seventeenth century; and John at first objected so strongly to adopting it, that more than 100,000 heads fell ere the usurpers succeeded in enforcing their new sumptuary law.—Pearson's Weekly.

ONE MAN'S BIASED VIEW

HE SAYS CANADIANS ARE NOT
HOSPITABLE.

Worse Than Welsh Boarding House
Keepers, Says a Recent Im-
migrant.

A few weeks ago a smart youth in a Liverpool office went to the senior partner and said, "Is there any prospect of advancement here for me?" "I'm afraid there isn't much," said the senior. The lad thought for a moment and then coolly remarked, "I want to get married. Will you give me £50 to start housekeeping with?" "Indeed, I'll do nothing of the kind," said the man of business severely. "A fellow with your wages and prospects has no business to get married." "Then," said the youth, in no wise abashed, "I think I shall go to Canada. Will you give me £50 to start me there?" Overwhelmed by this sublime audacity, the employer replied, "Yes, I will." And in less than a week the young man stood on the deck of a western-bound steamer with a ticket for Montreal and the change out of a £50 note in his pocket. Last week the benefactor received the following letter from Montreal:—

WORTH COMES FIRST.

"As regards the place, it is rather a good town; but in business circles 'influence' is as important here, I find, as at home. Opinions as to prospects are very much divided. One Canadian says that I shall find no difficulty in making a career for myself, while another will say that there is no prospect at all. I fancy that a good man needn't fear starvation here, for the first recognized thing is worth; but as to pay—well, so far as I can see, a business man is no better off here than at home. Wages may be higher (mine aren't), but so is the cost of living, while rents are simply appalling. Still, I feel that there is a future before the country, and the land will certainly at no distant date take a good place in the world's commerce. Protection is everywhere, and even a packet of pins is taxed. Car fares are 2½d.; no penny rides here.

EYE TO MAIN CHANCE.

"Food is about the same as at home, while wearing apparel, etc., is rather dear. Chamberlain said that the increased pay under protection would more than balance increased

considerable suspicion as to Harris's sanity, and his confession was examined most minutely. It was corroborated so fully that there could be no doubt as to its truth, and Harris was executed.

One of the most remarkable instances of a conscience-stricken criminal is that of William Sheward. In June, 1851, the people of Norwich were horrified by the discovery of some mangled human remains in a plantation near Trowse. The most searching inquiry by the police failed to discover who the victim could be, and the matter lapsed into one of the unsolved mysteries of crime. In January, 1869, eighteen years later, a man walked into the police-station at Lambeth, London, and gave himself up for the murder. The victim, he explained, had been his wife, and he could no longer bear the burden of his awful secret. The night before, he stated, he had been wandering about London, when he found himself in Richmond Street, Walworth, where the house was in which he had first met the woman he slew. The torture of the memory of that meeting was so great that he could endure it no longer. Sheward's statement respecting the long ago crime was so circumstantial that no doubt could exist as to its accuracy, and he was hanged.

SUFFERED 43 YEARS.

Forty-three years was Edmund Galley waiting for conscience to exhort from the lips of a murderer the words that should vindicate his own innocence. Galley was condemned to death at Exeter in 1836 for murder, and the sentence was afterwards commuted to one of transportation for life. In 1879 the actual murderer confessed the crime upon his death-bed. It is an extraordinary fact that the House of Commons only agreed to address the Crown in favor of a free pardon for this unfortunate man after a fierce debate, in which the law officers of the Crown appeared very unwilling to agree to Galley being pardoned. The trial, they pleaded, was so long ago, the eminent judge who had tried Galley was dead, and a pardon might seem to reflect upon him. It required all the reasoning and eloquence of men like Sir Henry James, now Lord James of Hereford, and John Bright, to reconcile the authorities to recognising the innocence of a man who had suffered forty-three years of unmerited disgrace and torture.

One of the most affecting scenes ever witnessed in a British court of law was enacted in the Criminal Court of Salisbury one day in July, 1865. In the dock there stood a young and delicate-looking girl, her face deathly pale; yet illuminated by firm resolution. She was Constance Kent, pleading guilty to the murder of her infant brother five years previously. The Road Murder had remained one of the most remarkable mysteries in modern crime.

FIVE YEARS' REVENGE.

The greatest detective of the day had been sent down from Scotland Yard to investigate the circumstances and he had arrested Constance Kent able to complete the chain of evidence against her, and the magistrates dismissed the charge, with words of indignant reprobation and contempt for the unlucky detective. It was the first case in which he had failed, and the rebuke and the abuse poured on him in the newspapers of the day so affected him that he died of a broken heart.

From the dock in that court at Salisbury, Constance Kent now declared that she was the guilty person. The detective had been right in every surmise he had put forward. Miss Kent was but a girl of sixteen at the time of the crime, and she committed it out of childish pique. The little lad had received notice from the father and mother which made Constance jealous. Mr. Justice Willis passed sentence of death. It was quickly commuted to penal servitude for life.

In April, 1879, two men named

Devenport, England, not long ago to join the Atlantic squadron.

The present of the school children of New Zealand to the ship had previously been forwarded to the western port. It consisted of a gunnery shield and a bell hung from a full-sized head of a tattooed Maori, who holds in his teeth the suspender for the same. This mask, which is of an exceedingly weighty character, is made of bronze. The bell is silver-plated and weighs, with the clapper, about 200 pounds.

The gunnery shield, which is of solid silver mounted on oak, has the following inscription on it: "Gunnery shield presented to H.M.S. New Zealand from the school children of her namesake colony." In this shield there are over 240 ounces of silver, views of Auckland, the four principal cities of the colony, the battleship New Zealand as she now is, and the Maori war canoe of ancient days. In the centre is a gunroom scene and the views are surrounded by a design of Maori war implements and colonial arms. The birds and flora of the country are also depicted. To Lady Ranfurly was given the task of selection of a design.

The people of New Zealand are also giving a donation, which will be somewhere between £600 and £1,000 invested at about 4 per cent., the proceeds of which are to be awarded as gunnery prizes. The school children, in addition, are giving an album with illuminated address, but this album is not at present completed.

The whole arrangements in detail have been carried out at the request of the committee of Lord Ranfurly.

SENTENCE SERMONS.

Love alone can lift the lost.

Surfeit is the foe of serenity.

Love is the heart seeking to help.

Opportunity is only the obverse of obligation.

Wherever a lie alights its progeny arise.

Consideration for others is the noblest courtesy.

Resentment bears heavy fruitage of regret.

He who is a friend only to himself is a foe to all men.

The things of life are likely to get in the way of life itself.

God never calls a man to command until he has learned to obey.

Most men are made by their enemies and married by themselves.

Where there is no heart in the work there is always plenty of hardship.

No man wanders more easily than he who watches only another's ways.

Frozen faith is effective only in freezing the faithful.

Men who spend their time knocking never open any doors.

It is always a pleasure to the average man to boost another sinner down.

The religion that cannot stand camping out had better be left at home in the ice box.

The man who delights in giving faithful wounds does not thereby prove himself a friend.

There is a good deal more charity in withholding the word of malice than in giving any kind of a wad of money.

A SHIP-RAISING INVENTION.

An Italian engineer, Signor Jelpo, has invented a submarine elevator for raising wrecked vessels. The invention was recently put to a practical test, with complete success, in the Bay of Naples, where a stone-laden barge, sunk a couple of years ago, and lying at about a depth of fifty feet, was brought to the surface with ease. The weight lifted was about sixty tons. The apparatus consists of compressed air chambers of canvas and wire, each equal to a lifting capacity of sixty tons, and it is possible to attach as many of these as may be necessary, after calculating the weight to be lifted. All the port authorities witnessed the experiment, and warmly congratulated the engineer.

Fields.

The supporters of Wilkes made a point of donning red waistcoats, and one of them, thus attired, hurled a paving-stone at an officer of the Guards. The soldiers gave chase, and eventually hunted a man wearing a vest of the tell-tale color into an outhouse, and

THERE SHOT HIM DEAD.

It turned out, however, that the individual thus cruelly murdered was an innocent bystander, and the mob, becoming furious, attacked the troops in real earnest. The latter retaliated, and in the end, six of the rioters were killed outright, and a very large number were more or less seriously wounded.

After the suppression of the great French insurrection known as the Fronde War, and which was provoked by the meanness and arrogance of Mazarin, the Chief Minister of Louis XIV., the Parisians started taking a bizarre revenge on the unpopular cardinal.

The colors of the opposing factions had been blue (Mazarin), and yellow (the people), and soon yellow gloves began to be worn by every man, woman, and child in the capital, excepting, of course, those belonging to the insignificant minority, that owed allegiance to the Court party.

Naturally the haughty ecclesiastic was furious, but his anger only incited the frivolous populace to fresh efforts in the same direction. Soon everything was the one color. Paris looked as though smitten with universal jaundice. Hats, coats, breeches, stockings, boots, and shoes even, and also muffs and fans—all yellow.

The adherents of Mazarin countered by wearing blue clothing, and rioting was

THE NATURAL RESULT.

In one encounter seven "yellows" fell and three "blues." In another thirteen persons lost their lives. It was several years ere the strange feud wore itself out.

The Dutch have a proverb, "Never wear a brown hat in Friesland," meaning that if people have a very strong prejudice, do not run counter to it. In the district in question the natives, men and women alike, cut their hair short, and covered the head with first a knitted hood, then a high silk cap, then a metal turban, and lastly a huge flaunting bonnet.

Some time back a number of workmen from another province came to Friesland, each wearing the ordinary common brown hat, affected by the

FILE TO MAIN CHANCE.

"Food is about the same as at home, while wearing apparel, etc., is rather dear. Chamberlain said that the increased pay under protection would more than balance increased cost of living. Well, I haven't worked out a sum yet that would bear him out, but I don't size up a country's fiscal policy in ten days. I do not like French-Canadians; here they rule the town. A good percentage of the people cannot speak English, and the tricolor is flaunted pretty much; in fact, I fancy that half the French here think that they are ruled from the Quai d'Orsay, with their newspaper called La Patrie! The Canadian is more patriotic in talk than any Englishman. The bells here, instead of giving a sweet, musical peal at the hour, as our English bells would do, clang out a few verses of 'God Save the King,' or 'Rule Britannia.' And yet, when it comes to treating an Englishman with kindness and hospitality, they are worse than a Welsh boarding-house keeper. No, when you want the best consideration for your own peculiar needs, you will find it, I fancy, over the border in the States.

SCUM OF THE EARTH.

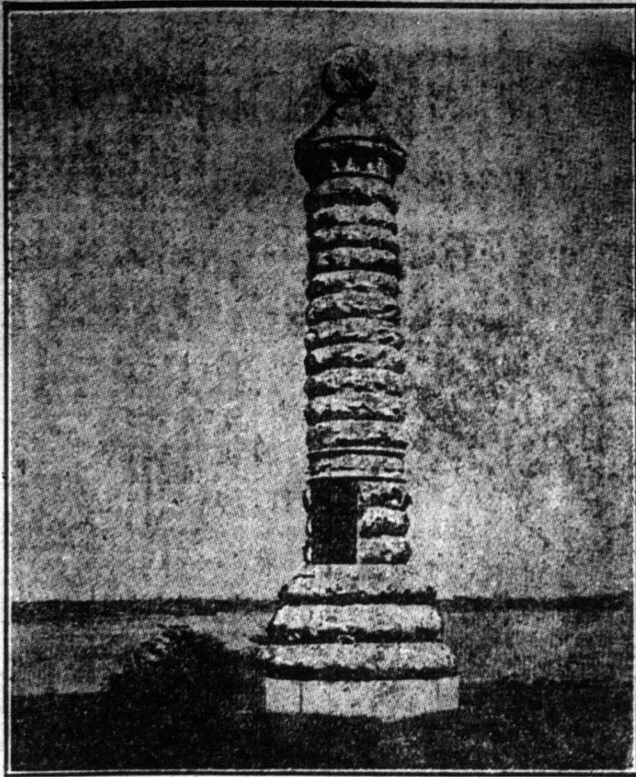
"Then again, a man comes over here from the old country with about 25 cents in his pocket. He gets knocked about a bit; then, say, he is successful. He doesn't remember his own sufferings and help other strangers accordingly, but just beats the Canadian at getting all he can out of them. I am told that Montreal is not the best place to live in, on account of the scum of the earth which makes its unsavory bed here, but it is a fine centre from which to find employment out west, so I stick here until I can move towards the setting sun. Plenty of English out west, and, believe me, there are no better all-round men on the earth to-day than they."—Liverpool Post.

ANTI-KISSING LEAGUE.

A little red button worn by some 300 women, old and young, married and single, in the city of Mexico, signifies membership in the Anti-Kissing League. Members of the league take a solemn pledge not to kiss each other, in public or in private, their contention being that kissing is the means of conveying contagious disease from one fair lip to another.



EASTERN MONROE DOCTRINE.



FORT ERIE MONUMENT TO THE DEAD OF 1812.

LIFTS IMMENSE WEIGHTS CINCINNATI'S ODD BANK

GREAT POWER OF THE NEW
MAGNETIC CRANE.

Mechanism Employed at Iron
Works — Useful for Crack-
ing Skulls.

Electricity, which in these days takes the place of so many pairs of hands, is performing magic by means of lifting magnets at the great iron and steel works. Tons of metal are lifted up and dropped again as from some flying carpet by the turn of a switch.

The latest use to which the giant magnet has been put is in the handling of castings, heavy bars and pigs of crude metal. These metallic masses were formerly shifted by hand and was often required to unload a consignment. Now one man operating a crane which carries a magnet lifts the contents of a car with a few passes of a magnet with as much ease as a schoolboy would take up iron filings with the familiar horse-shoe. The process is a simple one. The magnet itself is usually shaped like the top of a mushroom, and varies from 30 to 50 inches in diameter. It is charged as soon as an electric current is turned through it, performs prodigies of lifting, and drops its load the instant the current is removed. It is better than those magnetized tack hammers which a Yankee genius once used in deluding a long-suffering public. The hammer picked up all manner of tacks, great and small, to say nothing of tenpenny nails on occasions, but it would not let go until choked and beaten.

CRACKING SKULLS.

One of the principal uses of electrical lifting magnets is skull cracking. It can crack more skulls with less loss of life than any device known. When the operation is complete no trephining is necessary. A skull in the iron and steel trade is a mould for ingots. It is made of

IT WILL TRAVEL ON A BIG
AUTOMOBILE.

If Highwaymen Appear It Has
Sufficient Speed to Reach
Safety.

What with all-night banks and banks in churches, it is not surprising to learn that arrangements are now being made for a "bank on wheels," which will tour the country collecting "deposits" and paying out "withdrawals." This remarkable institution, which in future will probably be known as the "First Automobile Bank of America," is shortly to open its doors in Cincinnati, and its origin may be traced to the Cosmopolitan Bank and Savings Company, of the same city.

The scheme is a pet one of the president, Mr. Charles E. Roth, who has for some years believed that such a bank would not only be feasible, but of direct benefit to those concerned. Mr. Roth is an inventor and a scientist of some distinction, and some years ago he drew up the plans for such a bank, and these he showed to Mr. Simon Hubig, one of the directors of the Cosmopolitan, and this gentleman thought so well of them that he strongly advised Mr. Roth to take out a patent.

BANK ON WHEELS.

Mr. Roth, however, did not move in the matter at once, but when it got noised about that he was perfecting a wonderful "bank on wheels," and exaggerated accounts of it began to get in the local press, he thought the time had arrived when he should apply for protection, and this was at once granted him by the Patent Office in Washington. Mr. Roth is now superintending the building of this novel bank himself, and if the result is not an unqualified success he will be the most disappointed man in Cincinnati.

The automobile on which the bank will be erected will be big—very big—for it will not only have to bear the weight of a pretty substantial safe

SOME CURIOUS LEGACIES THE END OF THE WORLD

WILLS WITH STRANGE CONDI-
TIONS ATTACHED.

A Testator Left His Wife a Large
Legacy If She Would Wear
a Widow's Cap.

The Frenchman who died recently in Constantinople leaving the comfortable legacy of \$45,000 to his nephew, M. D'Albi, who lives in Paris, was evidently determined that his relative should exert himself a little to qualify for his fortune, for he imposed a strict condition that the young man should cycle all the way from the French capital to fetch his legacy; while Miss Charlotte Sage, of Philadelphia, another recent testator, left her entire estate to her sister on condition that she "allows her father to smoke all the cigars and wear all the fancy waistcoats he desires."

These stipulations are easy enough of performance compared with those of a Vienna testator who bequeathed all his property to his six nephews and as many nieces "under the sole condition that every one of my nephews marries a woman named Antoine, and that every one of my nieces marries a man named Antoine." The dozen legatees were further obliged to name their first-born child Antoine or Antoine, according to its sex; every wedding was to be celebrated on one of St. Anthony's days, January 17th, May 10th, or June 12th, and was to take place before July 31st, 1896; and any nephew or niece remaining unwed after that date was to forfeit half of his or her

SHARE OF THE PROPERTY.

Mr. Henry Budd had such a strong aversion to moustaches that he could not die peacefully without ensuring that no one with such a "facial disfigurement" could possibly enjoy any part of his estate. "In case my son Edward shall wear moustaches," his will ran, "then the devise herein before contained in favor of him, his appointees, heirs, and assigns, of my said estate called Pepper Park shall be void"; and similarly he deprived his son William of another estate, Twickenham Park, if he dared to defy his father's prejudice against wearing hair on the upper lip.

Dr. flailus, a wealthy American physician, who wrote his will in green ink, left a large sum of money for the building and endowment of an incurable's Resthouse, "where incurables may rest for a season on their way to heaven"; and made it a rigid condition that no visitor, employee, guest, or official should smoke or play cards in the house. Among other eccentric provisions in his will was the following: "I will them to do first of all things, to test my toes with a candle and blister them, and try my hands also to see if there is any circulation of the blood the third day after I am dead."

A WEALTHY MALTSTER

who evidently had no great desire for posterity made the following remarkable conditions in his will: "Should my daughter marry and be afflicted with children, my trustees are to pay out of the said legacy \$10,000 on the birth of the first child to a hospital specified, \$20,000 on the second, \$30,000 on the third, and an additional \$10,000 on the birth of each fresh child until the \$150,000 is exhausted. Should any portion of the sum be left at the end of twenty years, the balance is to be paid to her to use as she thinks fit."

Another testator left his wife a legacy of \$60,000, to be increased to \$120,000, if she would wear a widow's cap. "She will please me

A STUPID PROPHECY THAT
FINDS BELIEVERS.

Predicted by One Prophet That
the Earth Will be Visited
By Great Commotions.

Thousands of people believe in an early end of the world. Thousands of people have been expecting the end of the world for years, and have been disappointed. One well-known prophet has been foretelling the end of the world for thirty years or more. It is an awkward thing to let the lease of your business premises fall in anticipation of the end of the world, says London Answers.

The latest date fixed by the prophet for the last day of this age is either Thursday, May 2nd, 1929, or April 9th 1931—he is still uncertain which. But between now and then twenty-two kingdoms or states are to be reduced to the ten of Caesar's original Roman Empire. Before this continental transformation is completed there are to be wars and earthquakes, troubles, commotions, famines, and pestilences.

TREATS IN STORE.

In the later months of the end, the earth is to be visited with plagues of noisome sores, the sea—as well as the rivers and fountains—is to turn to blood, the sun is to scorch men for fifteen days, there is to be total darkness for three days, and then earthquakes are to shake down all cities.

At one time, comets used to be the grand terror. Even educated people, including astronomers, supposed that one day a comet would bump against the earth, and either set it ablaze or shatter it into space. In the middle of the nineteenth century the greatest alarm was manifested all over Europe lest the comet which then appeared should crash the world to atoms. Men and women and children came out of their houses and watched with white, drawn faces the long, luminous tail sweeping through the sky. In due course the comet disappeared from view, and nothing happened.

London has had several end-of-the-world panics. The famous Whiston, once predicted that the world would come to an end on a certain 18th of October. The destruction of the mighty city of London, it was said, was to mark the beginning of the end. The inhabitants were seized with terror. Blanched faces were at every door. People thronged the streets terror-stricken. They rushed to Islington, to Hampstead, and congregated in all the adjoining fields to watch and wait, fearing the worst hoping for the best. Hour after hour they waited till the dawn of another day. Then they felt safe, and, tired and weary, went home, leaving the world intact.

THE BELL THAT TOLD.

On another occasion a panic was caused in London by two earthquake shocks. The first shock occurred on the 8th of February, and down went several big chimneys in Poplar and Limehouse. On the 8th of March another shock occurred, but was confined mostly to the districts of Highgate and Hampstead. The coincidence of the one shock following the other at an interval of a month exactly excited widespread comment. Then it was that a crazy-headed soldier named Bell rushed through the streets proclaiming that the next earthquake, which would occur on the corresponding day of April, would destroy London as a preliminary to the end of the world.

People began to brood on the coming calamity. From brooding they frightened themselves into wild panic. Thousands made hasty preparations for departing from London before the great catastrophe occurred. Vast numbers crowded into the

loss of life than any device known. When the operation is complete no trephining is necessary. A cull in the iron and steel trade is a gold for ingots. It is made of cast iron usually and is set on the round while the steel is poured into it. The moulds in time become seless through flaws or cracks and are broken up. The old method was to send a brace of able-bodied Italians after them with sledges. Often fracturing skulls they injured their own shins. Then the automatic skull cracker was invented. It consisted of a ball of iron weighing four or five tons. It was swung up by means of a ring which was bolted to it. After being swung over the skulls to be cracked, the iron ball was released by a jerk of a catch hook rope. It fell on the moulds and reduced them to small pieces, which were gathered up by laborers, loaded into a car and sent to the melting hearth.

HOW IT DOES IT.

The lifting magnet picks up an iron ball weighing 11,000 pounds and conveys it to the proper place. By means of a plug switch the crane man demagnetizes the carrying device and the mass of metal fractures all the skulls in reach.

The magnet then picks up the cracker and sets it aside. By the former method much time was wasted in turning the ball around on the ground until the ring could be turned up again for rigging purposes. The magnet can take hold anywhere. The uncertain aim of the old-style skull cracker often subjected to the risk of injury the laborers on the ground who were waiting for the crushing process to be completed. Only one man is needed with the new method, for the magnet puts the skulls in place for cracking, picks up all the pieces and conveys them to the small cars in which they are run along to the place where they are to be melted.

The strength of the lifting magnets is exemplified by the fact that after one of them is attached to a heavy plate of steel three men may stand on the metal sheet and be swung as high as the crane will take them without incurring the slightest risk.

BRITAIN IS PROSPEROUS.

Tremendous Increase in Income in Thirteen Years.

Many striking facts in relation to the conditions of life and progress of the United Kingdom during the last fifteen years are contained in the annual statistical abstract just issued in London. It covers the period from 1890-'1 to 1904-'5. The imperial expenditure has risen in that period from \$515,000,000 to \$750,000,000. The property and income tax which in 1890-'91 yielded \$65,250,000 had to furnish last year \$155,250,000.

The total of incomes on which this tax is paid has risen in thirteen years from \$2,685,151,000 to \$3,775,000,000 and even that enormous sum is not the full extent of the income which the inhabitants of the United Kingdom received in 1904-'5 as one year's proceeds from their property and work. The total gross income for that year was estimated by the inland revenue department at \$450,200,000. The British exports have risen in value from \$1,315,500,000 in 1890 to \$1,500,700,000. Apportioned by population, however, his apparent increase works out only a reduction of a penny* per capita. It is also pointed out that while fifteen years ago British shipping had a gross tonnage of 11,150,000 tons, now it has risen to 16,295,000 tons.

"Cut the wood and I'll give you dinner." "Better lemme git a little practice fust, ma'am, by cuttin' the beefsteak."

cess he will be the most disappointed man in Cincinnati.

The automobile on which the bank will be erected will be big—very big—for it will not only have to bear the weight of a pretty substantial safe and a workmanlike counter, but also provide room for the accommodation of several clerks, including that very important individual known in banking circles as the "teller."

Mr. Roth has announced the fact that the car will be made of "chilled" steel, with double walls and one-inch space between them. The safe, which will, of course, be the special object of those gentlemen who believe in "helping themselves" will be so perfectly burglar-proof that, according to the makers, you might dump it into the crater of Vesuvius and it would be thrown out again absolutely undamaged.

ROUGH ON RAFFLES.

As a further safeguard against the attention of those burglariously inclined, Mr. Roth states that no great amount of specie or securities will be kept on the "premises," so that altogether the bank on wheels will not be the joy of cracksmen one might suppose. The working room for the clerks will be large and commodious, and the car will travel so easily that they will have no excuse for bad penmanship. The motive power will be electricity, and, should the bank ever be chased by a horde of disappointed bandits, the automobile would be able to cover a distance of fifty miles before the capacity of the storage battery was exhausted.

The cost of the automobile alone will be \$5,000, which does not strike one as being very extravagant, but then all the accessories, including the frescoing of the ceiling and the cut-glass ink-wells, will be extra. There will also be a kind of miniature armory, which will contain "shooters" of the most modern make, as well as a business-like-looking lot of cut-lances and swords and bowie-knives. The windows will be protected by steel bars, and the office will be heated by electricity and lighted by the same means.

The window of the teller's sanctum (who will combine the work of "paying" and "receiving") has been especially protected against any professional attention on the part of burglars. It is "grilled," and should this not be sufficient, the teller can (should the appearance of his customer not please him) draw down a steel sliding hood, while from a side observation window he could cover his unwelcome visitor with a pistol. In fact, the burglar, if he is wise, will confine his attention to ordinary banks and let this one roll along in peace.

A BOTANICAL CURIOSITY.

One of the most remarkable botanical curiosities in the world is the wooden flower which is found in the crater of the Volcan del Fuego, or fire volcano, of Guatemala. It resembles a half-blown rose, with four distinct petals curving gracefully from the point of junction with the stem.

COST OF RAILROAD PASSES.

The cost to the Australian Commonwealth for railway passes issued to members of the Federal Parliament is £6,630 — £60 per head. This amount is paid over to the state railway departments, Victoria receiving 40 per cent. and New South Wales 30 per cent.

SELF-TAUGHT EMPRESS.

One of the most studious Queens in Europe is the German Empress, who cares very little indeed for pomp and ceremony. Her Majesty's favorite study is medicine, and she has instructed herself so well in the art of healing that she is quite an efficient adviser in cases of ordinary illness.

thinks fit."

Another testator left his wife a legacy of \$60,000, to be increased to \$120,000, if she would wear a widow's cap. "She will please me greatly by doing this," he wrote, "as I think it will suit her." For six months the good lady wore the cap of bereavement, and then claimed the larger legacy, payment of which was refused. In the lawsuit that followed, judgment was given in her favor, on the ground that if the testator had intended her to wear the cap, always he should have said so in the will. The very day after the decision was given the triumphant widow made a second pilgrimage to the altar.

A Frenchman who died at Mons a short time ago bequeathed 15,000 fr. to five of his friends on the following singular conditions. The legacy must be spent on dinners served in different restaurants, and the deceased stipulated that at each meal a certain special dish and particular wine, of which he was very fond, shall be served, and that at dessert his memory shall be drunk. Furthermore, the five companions must dine in black clothes and black gloves, and must enter the dining-room preceded by a flag and the

MUSIC OF AN ACCORDION.

Less amiable, however, was the testator who, after expressing in his will his disappointment in his only son, declared that he must qualify for his fortune by proving himself a man of grit and perseverance, which so far he had failed to do. The test, which the executors were to see properly performed, was to pass a certain difficult examination; and having done this he was to repair to a specified spot in a field and dig down to a depth of 15 feet, when he would discover the fortune his father had designed for him.

The son set to work industriously, and after a couple of failures passed the examination. Then, in the presence of the executors, he repaired to the field and began to dig for the buried treasure. After many hours of hard labor he disclosed an iron-bound box, which he recognized as having been his father's. The box was brought to the surface and forced open in a state of feverish excitement; but, alas! for the digger's glowing expectations, it contained nothing but a note from the testator to say that the empty box was the son's whole fortune, and that this disappointment would be to him what his whole life had been to his father.—London Tit-Bits.

MAKING SURE OF DEATH.

Solution Injected Into Tissues Colors Body if Dead.

Those who suffer from the fear of premature burial will be interested to hear of a new method for ascertaining whether life is extinct.

The agent used is fluoresceine in solution, which is injected deep into the tissues of the supposed corpse. In the event of circulation having ceased, the skin and mucous membrane become very yellow and the eyes assume the color of emeralds. If death has not taken place the injected fluid causes no harm and no discoloration takes place.

"I do not consider such a test, in itself, sufficiently reliable," said Mr. H. W. Denton-Ingham, secretary of the London Association for the Prevention of Premature Burial, when interviewed on the subject. "There is always a chance that the test might fail occasionally, and in such a serious matter as the risk of premature burial one should chance nothing."

"The only really infallible test of death which has been discovered so far is the presence of decomposition."

frightened themselves into wild panic. Thousands made hasty preparations for departing from London before the great catastrophe occurred. Vast numbers crowded into the villages for miles round as the day of doom crept near. Fugitives of all classes poured into Harrow, Highgate, Blackheath, Islington, and Hampstead, paying extortionate rates for lodgings.

The area of the panic quickly extended. Rich people who had laughed began to tremble. Beginning to tremble, they concerted measures for their safety. Water seemed to offer greater protection than land. They rushed to the Thames, and crowded on the merchant ships there, waiting for Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's to crash down. The eventful day came and passed, leaving London in its normal state. Then there was a great rush home. Bell subsequently died in a lunatic asylum.

Some years afterwards there was a panic on a smaller scale at Leeds, in Yorkshire. This happened because a hen laid an egg. It was not an ordinary egg. It was an egg inscribed with certain writing announcing the end of the world. The fame of that egg was noised abroad, and, strange to relate, that hen commenced to lay other eggs inscribed in a similar way.

A LYING LAY.

The place of miracle was soon besieged by crowds of people anxious to examine the amazing products of the hen. They came away pale-faced and distressful, believing that the end of all things was about to happen.

Then it occurred to some persons of inquiring, scientific mind that it would be an excellent thing to examine the eggs in a critical spirit. This they did, only to discover that the eggs had been written on with corrosive ink, and brutally forced back into the hen's body. The panic ceased from that day.

A few years before the Great Fire, London was the scene of a panic even wilder than those which have been previously described. The prophets on this occasion predicted the destruction of the city, not from comets or earthquakes, but from the overflow of the river. On the first day of February, they said, the Thames would rise to such a great height that it would wash away ten thousand houses.

One of the most extraordinary incidents in connection with this panic was that the Prior of St. Bartholomew's closed the priory, loaded several boats with stocks of provisions, and had them conveyed in wagons to a building he erected, regardless of cost, at Harrow-on-the-Hill. Then he and all the monks, together with a number of expert rowers, departed to his well-provisioned ark, prepared for all emergencies.

The day of the predicted devastation arrived. The river flowed on, uncaring and unconscious of the commotion it was creating in its course. Then darkness closed on the fateful scene, with London still dry, with the ten thousand houses left standing, with the Prior of St. Bartholomew's still safe and sound, with the thousands on the heights wishing they had never left home.

H. M. S. DOMINION.

The "Dominion" warship represents an expenditure of £1,305,000. The vessel weighs 11,000 tons, has a displacement of 16,350 tons. Her length is 425 feet, speed eighteen and a half knots, and her two sets of engines and four cylinders will develop 18,000 h. p. She carries a crew of 800.

Mrs. Wheeler—"Whatever else his faults, we can't but say that Elsie's young man is constant." Mr. Wheeler—"Constant? Hemph! I should think 'continuous' expressed it better."

DECISION IS IRREVOCABLE

Russia Will Not Pay One Penny as Indemnity.

The Standard's correspondent at St. Petersburg says that United States Ambassador Meyer still maintains an absolute silence regarding his brief interview of fifteen minutes with the Czar on Thursday. Reports from the palace say that the Czar did not display any desire to discuss President Roosevelt's message, the contents of which are still unknown. The correspondent adds that the accredited spokesman of the Foreign Office on Thursday afternoon said:—"I can state positively that the Government's decision not to pay one penny as indemnity or reimbursement, or whatever Japan may term it, in any form, is irrevocable."

The same authority declared that the Japanese had presented no new propositions, formally at least, and that the entire question of peace or war depends, according to the Foreign Office, on the disposal of the demand for an indemnity. The correspondent proceeds to give the following statement from a most competent official quarter:

"The free balance at the treasury is now £12,500,000. About £14,000,000 or £15,000,000 will be paid by the banks for the September loan, thus creating a free balance of about £27,500,000. The new year will find Russia with a free balance, without foreign loans, of from £10,000,000 to £20,000,000. Under the law the State Bank possesses the right to issue about £30,000,000 more paper against the present gold reserve, now amounting to £80,400,000, besides £20,900,000 abroad. Additional war expenses, besides the regular military appropriations, are about £80,008,000 yearly. It is admitted that the famine is certain to reduce the receipts in 1905 and 1906, but the authorities profess to be hopeful, and it must be admitted that in spite of the great famine area the total harvest is not far below the average."

The correspondent adds that the present internal conditions could hardly be worse. From 30 to 40 wounded persons are taken to the hospitals in Riga daily. The citizens have taken matters into their own hands. All carry arms, and a militia has been organized by means of which a state of complete anarchy is still averted. Every State throughout the Baltic district has a guard of armed rifles. Nevertheless, it must be remembered that the last mobilization was attended by far fewer disturbances than the former.

Gen. Linévitch's forces are now probably 100,000 stronger than Kourapatkin's were.

STILL HAS HOPES.

The correspondent of the Times at St. Petersburg says:—"Thursday has brought the conviction that the highest influences are at work here as well as in Portsmouth to bring about peace. This, added to the optimistic telegrams, has revived the hopes of settlement. The Bourse has responded to this sanguine tendency."

"The principal factor is recognized to be the personal negotiations of President Roosevelt and the Czar. It is regarded as significant that the Czar has not closed the avenue to further negotiations. It is whispered that President Roosevelt has a determined ally among the Czar's kinsmen who is striving hard to counteract warlike counsels."

LAST EFFORT HAS FAILED.

little doubt that President Roosevelt's efforts for peace have failed. An important meeting of the Board of Foreign Affairs was held on Friday afternoon, at which Count Lamsdorff conferred with the members with regard to the latest developments. After the conference Count Lamsdorff's representative said:—

"We are in constant communication with M. de Witte, who has telegraphed many suggestions, but I assure you that the situation has undergone no change. We still refuse to consider indemnity in any shape or manner or form."

"The Bourse opened buoyant on Saturday because of optimistic telegrams, but the buoyancy gave place to profound depression when the brokers became convinced that Peterhof would not give way."

The correspondent of the London Standard at St. Petersburg quotes Privy Councillor Kokovtseff, the Minister of Finance, as follows:

"If Japan persists in reimbursement the outlook for peace is extremely discouraging. In my opinion Russia will not pay any indemnity. I understand that the plenipotentiaries agree to transfer a portion of the railway to China, from whom Russia is entitled to receive its value. In the present conditions I would approve the handing over of that money to Japan to purchase Saghalien, which is equivalent to an indemnity, which is a mere playing with words."

INSISTS ON INDEMNITY.

A despatch from Tokio says: Count Katsura, the Prime Minister, is receiving hundreds of telegrams, letters and memorials urging the Government to insist on the peace terms as originally proposed. It is understood that the Government adheres to the demand for an indemnity.

PEACE EXPECTED.

London, Aug. 29.—According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times, a high personage, who is intimately acquainted with all the secrets of Russian diplomacy, said Monday afternoon: "You may rest assured that peace will be proclaimed." He declined to explain, but, says the correspondent, such words from such a personage are not without profound significance. It is the first time that anyone high in authority in St. Petersburg has used such optimistic language.

The Foreign Office declines to be committed one way or the other. The mouthpiece of Foreign Minister Lamsdorff declares that Russia is anxious to conclude peace, but placing a fancy price on Saghalien will not in any way encourage her, which may be taken as a veiled allusion to the possibilities of bargaining, so dear to the Muscovite mind.

The Tokio correspondent of the Times says the Japanese newspapers indignantly scout the idea of Japan making further concessions to the Russians. Many already blame the Government for yielding too much. Some repose their sole hope in the possibility that Russia's obduracy will cause a rupture of the negotiations. Some urge the Government to recall its plenipotentiaries forthwith. All agree in declaring that the Japanese prefer a renewal of the war rather than a peace calculated

MOB SLAYS FARMER'S SON

12-Year-old Lad Shot Dead and Sister Wounded.

A Norwood, Ont., despatch says: Thos. E. Hill, about 12 years old, son of Robert Hill, a farmer, was shot and instantly killed about 12 o'clock on Thursday night at his father's residence, north half of lot 14 in the 7th con. of Dummer, about 8 miles north of Norwood, and his sister Mabel Hill was shot in the arm by a mob supposed to be the neighbors of the Hill family.

Bad blood has been existing in the locality for some years. The county authorities have been communicated with and the affair will be investigated at once.

Enquiry at Peterboro, 20 miles from Norwood, shows that considerable bad blood has existed in the neighborhood for some time, there having been numerous cases of cattle poisoning and barn burning.

Mr. Hill himself is said to have declared that he knew who did the shooting, and that the shot was fired through the house from the outside. On the other hand, several neighbors say that Hill has been very unpopular and that if a shot was fired by any of the other farmers they say it was only done to frighten Hill.

A CONFESSION.

A startling climax occurred on Saturday morning in the Hill tragedy in Dummer township, when a young man named Charles Gow voluntarily surrendered himself to High Constable Cochrane at Warsaw, confessing that he was the perpetrator of the crime, which, he states, was motiveless, and intended merely as a youthful prank.

Gow is a young man who bears an exemplary past record, and comes of a highly esteemed family. He is a South African veteran, and an expert rifle shot, having intended to leave in the course of a few days for Ottawa to take part in the Dominion Rifle Association matches.

He is a son of Mr. John Gow, a former resident of Ashburnham, now living about four miles east of Warsaw, and one of the most highly respected families of the township.

Gow states that on the night of the tragedy he was in company with William, James and Edward Dewart, George Gallagher and Stewart, and James Murphy, the mob who it was alleged attacked the Hill residence. He fired the shots responsible for the fatality merely as a prank.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and did not condemn Gow for the shooting.

Mrs. Hill, mother of the dead boy, was furious when she heard the verdict, and, pointing her finger at Stewart Murphy, cried: "You grinned at me. You laughed at me and my dead boy lying in the house." Murphy denied to those about him that he had mocked the woman.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

Brawl Follows a Drinking Bout at Stratford.

A Stratford despatch says: Two men, one murdered, the other cut in two by an incoming freight train, after lying insensible on the track, and two others in custody at the police station, one of whom is slightly injured, is the result of a drunken brawl at the eastern outskirts of the city on Wednesday night.

Four men of rather doubtful character—John Gamble, Harry Corfield, Caleb Poyner, and Adam Seneca (an Indian)—spent part of the evening drinking in the Dominion Hotel. From there they went to a hotel about three-quarters of a mile east at the junction of Romeo street and the C. T. R. tracks.

CROPS SOWN IN AUTUMN

EXPERIMENTS AT ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Encouraging Results Have Been Obtained With Various Grains.

The wheat harvest has been completed at the Ontario Agricultural College. The weather conditions of the past year have been favorable throughout Ontario for the successful growth of most of the autumn-sown crops. The brief report here presented gives some of the principal results of experiments conducted at the Agricultural College and throughout the province of Ontario.

Sixty-one varieties of winter wheat were grown in the experimental department during the past year. The five highest leading kinds were of the Dawson's Golden Chaff class, having beardless heads, red chaff and white grain. The yields in bushels of grain per acre of these varieties were as follows: Abundance, 62.7; No. 6 White, 61.; Superlative, 60.1; Dawson's Golden Chaff, 59.5 American Wonder, 58.7. In weight of grain per measured bushel, all the five varieties went over the standard of 60 lbs., the Dawson's Golden Chaff and the Abundance reaching 61½ lbs. These varieties are all softer in the grain, but yield more bushels per acre than such sorts as Tasmania Red, No. 5 Red, Turkey Red, Crimean Red and Buda Pesh. Those varieties of Red wheat which gave the highest yields of grain in the past year were as follows: Imperial Amber, 58.2 bush.; Auburn, 57.5 bush.; Genesee Reliable, 57.1 bush.; Early Ontario, 56.8 bush. and Prosperity, 55.9 bush. per acre. The average yield of grain per acre in 1905 was 56.7 bushels for the eighteen varieties of white wheat and 51.7 bushels for the forty-three varieties of Red wheat. Generally speaking, the white wheats yield more grain per acre, possess stronger straw, weigh a little less per measured bushel and are slightly softer in the grain than the red varieties.

Within the past few years, efforts have been made to improve both the quality and the yield of grain of some of the best varieties of Winter wheat by means of systematic selection and by

CROSS FERTILIZATION.

There were forty-one new strains of Winter wheat grown at the College this year as a direct result of the work in plant selection. Some of these are very promising. Of twelve new strains of Dawson's Golden Chaff, eleven yielded better than the ordinary variety reported in the previous paragraph, and two yielded at the rate of fully 68 bushels of grain per acre.

Some of the most interesting crops of Winter wheat grown at the College in 1905 were those obtained from crosses made between different varieties in previous years. Several thousand hybrid plants were grown separately and are now being carefully examined, and classified and the seeds selected for autumn sowing. These hybrids were secured by crossing such varieties as Dawson's Golden Chaff, Bulgarian, Turkey Red, etc. The object in this work is to secure new varieties which possess the good qualities and eliminate the poor qualities of the parent varieties. The results so far are very encouraging.

The results of twelve separate tests made at the College show an average increase in yield of grain per acre of 6.8 bushels from large as compared with small seed, of 7.8 bushels from plump as compared with shrunken seed, and of 35.6 bushels from sound as compared with broken seed. Seed which was allowed to become very ripe before

Further negotiations. It is understood that President Roosevelt has a determined ally among the Czar's kinsmen who is striving hard to counteract warlike counsels."

LAST EFFORT HAS FAILED.

The correspondent of the London Times at St. Petersburg says:— "From the best information there is

will cause a rupture of the negotiations. Some urge the Government to recall its plenipotentiaries forthwith. All agree in declaring that the Japanese prefer a renewal of the war rather than a peace calculated to create a false conception of the spirit of the Japanese people, and to sow the seed of further trouble.

LEADING MARKETS

TORONTO MARKETS.

Wheat—Ontario—New, No. 3 red and white, 75c to 76c; old, 77c to 78c, at outside points. Goose and spring nominal.

Wheat—Manitoba—No. 1 northern for October delivery was offered here on Wednesday at 90c, lake ports. Cash quotations are:—No. 1 northern, \$1.05; No. 3 northern easier, 86c to 86½c, lake ports.

Flour—Dealers' best bid for 90 per cent. patents for export is \$3.10, buyers' sacks, east or west. Manitoba prices are unchanged. First patents, \$5.30 to \$5.40; second patents, \$5 to \$5.10; bakers', \$4.90 to \$5.

Millfeed—Ontario—Bran, \$11.50 to \$12 per ton in car lots, at outside points, shorts, \$17 to \$19, according to quality. Manitoba bran \$17, shorts \$19, Toronto and equal freight points.

Oats—28½c to 29c for No. 2, new for export; old, 36c to 37c, at outside points.

Barley—New or old, 38c to 43c, at outside points, according to quality. Rye—Dull, 57c to 58c at outside points.

Corn—Canadian—Nominal, 53c to 54c, Chatham freights. American firm at 62c to 62½c for No. 3 yellow, lake and rail freights.

Peas—65c to 66c, at outside points.

Rolled Oats—Car lots in barrels are quoted at \$4.75 on track here, in bags at \$4.50; 25c more for broken lots here and 40c outside.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Quotations unchanged.

Creamery, prints 22c to 23c
do solids 21c 21½c

Dairy lb. rolls, good to choice 18c 20c

do medium 17c 18c

do tubs, good to choice 17c 18c

do inferior 15c 16c

Cheese—Quotations are unchanged at 1½c to 1½c

Eggs—Continue firm at 18c to 18½c

Potatoes—Quotations are unchanged at 60c per bushel.

Baled Hay—No. 1 timothy is quoted at \$7 to \$7.50 per ton for car lots on track here, and No. 2 at \$6.

Baled Straw—Quiet and unchanged at \$5.50 to \$6 per ton for car lots on track here.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Grain—Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents, \$5.30 to \$5.40; strong bakers', \$5 to \$5.10; winter wheat patents, \$5.10 to \$5.25, and straight rollers, \$4.75 to \$4.90 in wood, in bags \$2.25 to \$2.35; rolled oats, \$2.40 to \$2.42½ per bag; pearl hominy, \$1.85 to \$1.90 in bags of 98 pounds; cornmeal, \$1.45 to \$1.50 per bag.

Millfeed—Ontario bran in bulk at \$14.50 to \$15; shorts, \$19 to \$20; Manitoba bran in bags, \$17 to \$18; shorts, \$20 to \$21.

Hay—No. 1, \$8.50 to \$9 per ton on the track; No. 2, \$7.50 to \$8; clover, \$6 to \$6.25; clover mixed, \$6.50 to \$7.

Oats—No. 2, 42c to 43c per bushel, No. 3, 41c old crop.

Beans—Choice primes, \$1.65 to \$1.70 per bushel.

Peas—Boiling, none; No. 2 in car lots, 84c to 85c.

Potatoes—New potatoes in bags of 30 pounds, 55c to 55c.

Honey—White clover in comb, 12c

to 13c per section in one pound sections; extract in 10-pound tins, 8c to 9c; in 60-pound tins, 7c to 8c.

Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$20 to \$21; light short cut, \$18 to \$19; American cut clear fat back, \$19.50 to \$20.75; compound lard, 5½c to 6½c; Canadian pure lard, 10½c to 11c; kettle rendered, 11c according to quality hams, 12c to 13c to 14c, according to size; bacon, 13c to 14c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$10; alive, \$7.25 to \$7.40 for mixed lots.

Eggs—Straight stock, \$17½c to 18c; No. 1 candled, 19c to 20c.

Butter—Choice creamery, 22½c to 23½c; undergrades, 21½c to 22½c; dairy, 18c to 20c.

Oats—Prices show little change.

Rolled Oats—Are in only a nominal demand and the feeling on the market is easier.

Cornmeal—Pearl hominy is in moderate request.

Hay—A fairly brisk demand gives a firm undertone to the market for baled hay.

BUFFALO GRAIN MARKET.

Flour—Quiet and steady. Wheat, winter firm; No. 2 red, 84c; No. 2 white, 83c. Corn firm; No. 2 yellow, 60½c; No. 2 corn, 59½c. Oats strong No. 2 white, 29c; No. 2 mixed, 27½c. Barley, Ohio, sold at 45c. Rye unsettled; No. 2, 62c asked. Canal freights steady.

CATTLE MARKET.

The run of cattle offering at the Toronto Market on Tuesday was again light and, with some demand for all kinds, prices were well maintained.

Export cattle, choice.....	\$4.50	\$4.75
do good to medium.....	4.20	4.40
do others.....	4.00	4.30
Bulls.....	3.50	4.00
Cows.....	3.00	3.75
Butchers' picked.....	4.10	4.40
do good to choice.....	3.99	4.10
do fair to good.....	3.40	3.80
do common.....	2.50	3.25
do cows.....	2.50	3.50
Bulls.....	2.50	3.50
Feeders.....	3.60	4.00
do medium.....	3.30	3.60
do bulls.....	2.50	3.50
Stockers, good.....	3.50	3.80
do rough to com.....	2.50	3.00
Bulls.....	1.75	2.50
Milk cows, each.....	30.00	50.00
Export ewes, per cwt.....	4.00	4.15
do bucks, per cwt.....	3.00	3.40
do ewes, each.....	3.00	4.00
Spring lambs, each.....	5.50	6.10
Calves, per lb.....	3½	5½
do each.....	2.00	10.00
Hogs, selects, per cwt.....	7.10	0.00
do lights.....	6.85	0.00
do fats.....	6.85	0.00

IMMIGRATION IN JULY.

Nearly Fifty Thousand Settlers Arrived in Canada.

A despatch from Ottawa says: During the month of July nearly 50,000 immigrants arrived in Canada, which is about 6,000 less than the number of arrivals during July, 1904. Via Atlantic ports, mainly Quebec, the arrivals were 8,849, about the same number as in July, 1904, while from the United States there were 31,013, as compared with 36,012. Nearly all the American emigrants entered at Winnipeg.

A. W. Curtis, a guard at the Mimico Insane Asylum, was murdered by a patient on Saturday.

Caleb Poyner, and Adam Seneca (an Indian)—spent part of the evening drinking in the Dominion Hotel. From there they went to a hotel about three-quarters of a mile east at the junction of Romeo street and the G. T. R. tracks.

They evidently spent the earlier part of the night in drinking, resulting in a frenzied brawl, in which Gamble and the Indian took the active parts. In this Gamble had his head battered in, presumably with a chair or piece of scantling in the hands of the Indian. During the melee, Corfield, in trying to get outside the house, was struck on the head and rendered insensible. He was arrested in the hotel on Thursday morning in a dazed condition, and hardly realized what had happened, though freely admitting his implication in the brawl.

Poyner, the fourth man, escaped during the brawl, and made his way to his home. He was arrested on Thursday morning on Ontario street and was identified by Corfield.

Seneca, the Indian, after murdering Gamble, it is supposed, started off for an Indian encampment to the south, where he had been staying, but, becoming insensible or overcome, fell on the track and was run over by a freight train at 6.10 on Thursday morning. Both legs were severed above the knees, and he probably died instantly.

The police were notified, were early on the spot, and almost immediately got hold of the two companions of the dead men. All four men are of rather a low character. Gamble was mixed up in a similar affair some years ago, but the Indian was of rather a quiet nature.

Engineer McGowan of the train, who picked up the dead Indian, says that he was cold when found. This would seem to indicate that Seneca had been dead for some time, as a result of some former wounds, and seems to point to deeper implications. His body was extremely mutilated by the train, and it is impossible to say whether he has suffered in any way before being struck. Outside this fact the case seems perfectly clear.

OUR DAIRY TRADE.

Canadian Commissioner at Work in Great Britain.

A London despatch says: J. A. Ruddick, Dairy Commissioner of the Dominion Government, is here inquiring into the butter and cheese trade. He has visited, besides London, Glasgow, Liverpool and Bristol, and everywhere he finds satisfaction expressed, due in some measure to the improved facilities for handling butter on this side. Mr. Ruddick leaves Saturday for a short visit to Holland, Denmark and Belgium, to investigate "What Canada is up against" regarding methods of production and for general information on the dairy question. On his return, Mr. Ruddick will hold meetings of shipping people and docks committees of provision merchants at Bristol and Liverpool, and thoroughly discuss the whole matter.

Mr. Ruddick spoke highly of the manner in which produce was handled in Bristol. He attributed the increased Canadian trade in some degree to the failure of Siberian produce chiefly through the war.

HANGED HERSELF.

Female Patient of London Asylum Commits Suicide.

A despatch from London, Ont., says: Left to herself for five minutes, Mrs. Eliza Jane Millar, of Strathroy, a patient at the Insane Asylum, committed suicide by hanging at 8 o'clock on Thursday morning. The woman, who was about 62 years of age, was a victim of melancholia.

per acre of 6.8 bushels from large as compared with small seed, of 7.8 bushels from plump as compared with shrunken seed, and of 35.6 bushels from sound as compared with broken seed. Seed which was allowed to become very ripe before it was cut produced a greater yield of both grain and straw and a heavier weight of grain per measured bushel than that produced from wheat which was cut at any one of four earlier stages of maturity. In 1897 and again in 1902, a large amount of the winter wheat in Ontario became sprouted before it was harvested owing to the wet weather. Carefully conducted tests showed that an average of only 76 per cent. of the slightly sprouted and 18 per cent. of the badly sprouted seed would grow and produce plants. Surely he is the wise farmer who will sow none but large, plump, sound, ripe seed of good vitality.

In each of six years, experiments have been conducted in treating winter wheat in different ways to kill the stinking smut and the results have been very satisfactory. Untreated seed produced an average of 3.6 per cent. of smut in the crop of last year and 9.3 per cent. of smut in the crop of this season. Smut wheat which was immersed for twenty minutes in a solution made by adding one pint of formaldehyde (formalin) to forty-two gallons of water produced an average yield of grain per acre of 50.4 bushels in 1904 and 50.8 bushels in 1905, and that which was untreated produced only 46.6 bushels and 43 bushels per acre for the corresponding two years, thus making an average saving of nearly 6 bushels per acre. The treatment here mentioned was easily performed, comparatively cheap, effective in killing the smut spores, and instrumental in furnishing the

LARGEST AVERAGE YIELD of wheat per acre of all the treatments used.

In an experiment conducted at the College on four different occasions, winter wheat grown on land on which a crop of green peas was plowed under produced an average yield of wheat per acre which was 22.1 per cent. (6.5 bushels) greater than that produced on land on which a crop of green buckwheat was plowed under and 14.2 per cent. (4.2 bushels) greater than that which was grown on land which was worked as a bare fallow, having been plowed three times during the summer. The results of an experiment conducted in the year 1900 show that the winter wheat which was sown on red clover sod yielded 20.7 per cent. greater than that which was sown on timothy sod. Two years' results with commercial fertilizers show that 160 lbs. per acre of nitrate of soda increased the yield of winter wheat 7.2 bushels at a cost of about eighty cents per bushel. As a result of hundreds of inquiries we learn that in Ontario, about 33 per cent. of the winter wheat is sown on pea ground, 25 on clover sod, 11 on barley ground, 10 on timothy sod, 9 on summer fallow and 12 on land following potatoes, beans, oats, corn and roots.

Many tests conducted at Guelph indicate the importance of sowing about ninety pounds of winter wheat per acre on an average soil. This amount might be increased for poor land and decreased for rich soil. If the land is in a good state of cultivation it matters but little whether the seed is sown broadcast or with a tube drill, but if the land is dry or lumpy, that which is sown with the drill is likely to give the best results. The highest yields per acre have been obtained from sowing between the 26th of August and the 9th of September.

The average results for six years show a yield of grain per acre of 60.4 bushels for the Mammoth variety and 57.5 bushels for the com-

mon variety of winter rye. The returns from winter barley in Ontario are uncertain as sometimes the yields are very high and sometimes they are very low. The two varieties grown in 1905 gave only 7.2 and 8.7 bushels per acre. Winter oats are a repeated failure at the College. The Hairy of Winter vetches produced an average yield of 10.2 tons of green crop per acre in the experiments for four years and 7.6 bushels of seed per acre in the tests for five years.

In the co-operative experiments conducted throughout Ontario in 1905 under the direction of the Experimental Union, the varieties of winter wheat gave the following average yields in bushels of grain per acre: Dawson's Golden Chaff, 23.2; Imperial Amber, 22.2; Michigan Amber, 21.7; Buda Pesth, 21.1; Turkey Red, 20.1 and Banatka, 19.4. Winter rye gave an average yield of 24 bushels per acre. The winter barley was badly winter killed throughout the Province. Hairy vetches and winter rye gave 8.1 and 7.6 tons of green fodder per acre respectively.

DISTRIBUTION OF MATERIAL.

As long as the supply lasts, material will be distributed free of charge in the order in which the applications are received from Ontario farmers wishing to experiment and to report the results of any one of the following tests: 1, Hairy vetches and winter rye as fodder crops; 2, three varieties of winter wheat; 3, five fertilizers with winter wheat; 4, autumn and spring applications of nitrate of soda and common salt on winter wheat; and 5, two varieties of winter rye. The size of each plot is to be one rod wide by two rods long. Material for numbers 3 and 4 will be sent by express and that for the others by mail.

C. A. ZAVITZ.
O.A.C., Guelph, Ont., 1905.

ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

Broader in Scope in Some Respects Than Last.

A London despatch says: The associated Press has good reason for stating that a new Anglo-Japanese treaty of alliance has been signed. The Foreign Office declines to give official confirmation or denial, but the Associated Press understands that the treaty was signed some days ago. There is no reason why it should not be signed prior to the conclusion of the Portsmouth conference, as the action of that conference will not affect its terms. The new treaty is broader in scope in some respects than the former treaty, notably where it includes the recognition by Great Britain of a Japanese protectorate over Korea, and on other points which it was not necessary to include in the old treaty.

In some respects the new treaty contains limitations as compared with the old treaty. For instance, the latter contained a clause to the effect that in case of a combination of two powers against Great Britain, Japan would be obliged to assist her ally, while the clause in the new treaty only requires the assistance of Japan so far as the British colonies in the Far East and the Pacific are concerned.

The Associated Press understands that the terms of the new treaty were fully agreed upon before Parliament adjourned, but it was also agreed that the official announcement of its signature and of its full terms should be deferred until after the conclusion of the Portsmouth conference.

CONDENSED NEWS ITEMS

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE.

Telegraphic Briefs From Our Own and Other Countries of Re-

CANADA.

An excursion to find the North Pole is to start from Dawson.

Mrs. Bermont, storekeeper, of Hamilton, was fined \$10 for selling cigarettes to a minor.

Robert Hillson and E. Ferrier were killed at the Robertson lime works near Milton, on Friday.

Mr. T. G. Mathers of Winnipeg has been appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Manitoba.

The sixteen Doukhobors sentenced to six months each in Regina will eat nothing but peanuts.

The Paris Matin has appealed to John D. Rockefeller to make a contribution that will settle the indemnity controversy between Russia and Japan.

The first sod of the National Transcontinental Railway was turned near Sidney, Manitoba, on Friday.

The hanging of King at Edmonton has been postponed till September 30, so as not to mar the inaugural festivities.

The Saskatchewan Valley Land Company have disposed of their holdings in the Northwest Territories to an English syndicate.

The Dominion fruit inspectors have taken action against fruit shippers who are sending apples to England which are said to be immature.

The barns of Mr. Luther Lander in West Darlington were burned on Saturday, with a lot of grain and live stock, by a child playing with matches.

The Government appointed Hon. A. E. Forget Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan and Hon. G. H. Bulyea Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta.

The Canadian Northern Railway will have considerable new mileage available for the wheat traffic this fall. The Edmonton line will also be available as far as Vermilion.

Hon. W. S. Fielding, Sir Richard Cartwright, Hon. Wm. Paterson and Hon. L. P. Brodeur are the Ministers who will conduct the tariff inquiry. They are expected to begin the work very soon.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London papers generally favor the suggested legislative union of Canada with the West Indies.

John Burns, the British labor leader, is coming to Canada to investigate immigration possibilities.

Continuing expansions in the British iron industries is reported by the financial review of The London Times.

Lord Kitchener charges Lord Curzon with misrepresenting him in the latter's despatches to the home Government.

UNITED STATES.

Yellow fever is spreading to the villages surrounding New Orleans.

A vegetable juice has been compounded in New York which, it is claimed, will cure consumption.

There have been over thirteen hundred cases of yellow fever and two hundred and fifty deaths in New Orleans.

GENERAL.

Riots have taken place in Russia, and one whole village was wiped out.

The French troops are preparing to send a flying column against the Sultan of Morocco.

The Shanghai authorities have agreed to suppress the boycott against American goods.

France will make a military demonstration against Morocco if the Sultan does not release a French-Algerian citizen now held.

JAPS WERE DRIVEN BACK

Gen. Linevitch Reports Three Alleged Victories.

JAPS ARE CONCENTRATING.

A despatch to St. Petersburg from Guntzuling, the headquarters of the Russian army in Manchuria, says that the Japanese are concentrating at Litzatai, in the Valley of the Rivers Tzin, Khoun, and Gounian, whence 10,000 of them are advancing in a northerly direction.

The Emperor has received the following from Gen. Linevitch: "Advanced Russian detachments on Sunday, drove back the Japanese from their positions. One detachment in the Tzino Valley occupied the Village of Lagovtzenky; another operated in the direction of Schimiadzy, and a third dislodged the Japanese from their position on the southward of Mopeyschan. The three Russian columns drove the Japanese back to their position near Send-jan."

Gen. Linevitch also reports the repulse of a detachment of Japanese which was advancing on Kiaujorou-jou, in Corea.

UNDER THEIR OWN STEAM.

A despatch from Tokio says: The battleship Peresviet, which was sunk in the harbor of Port Arthur, and afterwards raised by the Japanese, arrived at Sasebo on Wednesday under her own steam. The cruiser Bayan, which was also raised by the Japanese, reached Sasebo on Thursday.

PLANS OF LINEVITCH.

A despatch to the London Daily Telegraph from New Chwang says that Gen. Linevitch is still strengthening his extreme right. His plan appears to be to divide the Japanese into two or more bodies by compelling them to devote their attention to their left flank and thus prevent the cutting of the railway between Harbin and Vladivostock.

Numbers of Russians are continually surrendering as outcome of the revolutionary spirit which prevails throughout the army, even among the higher officers. This is why Gen. Linevitch will probably assume the offensive. There are skirmishes between rival scouts daily, the men

getting to within fifty yards of each other. The most advanced lines on both sides are so irregular and make so many sharp angles that each side is able to menace the enemy's rear.

ROJESTVENSKY NEARLY WELL.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky, in a letter to his family, says he expects to have fully recovered from the wounds received in the Battle of the Sea of Japan by the middle of September, when he will start for Russia with the permission of the Japanese Government.

JAPAN ORDERS GUNS.

A despatch to the London Daily Mail from Hamburg says that the Krupps have received an order from Japan for sheet-iron and guns for the fleet of the value of \$2,250,000.

VESSEL REFLOATED.

A despatch from Tokio says: The Russian torpedo-boat destroyer Silny, sunk in the harbor of Port Arthur during the siege, has been refloated.

TYPHOID IN MANCHURIA.

A despatch from Liadiapudze, Manchuria, says:—Reports telling of a large number of typhoid fever cases among the soldiers have been exaggerated. There are some cases, but the general state of health in the army is excellent. As typhoid generally arises through the soldiers drinking unboiled water, movable machines for the boiling of water are being rapidly established.

The Japanese advance along the railroad has ceased. They have withdrawn to Shahedzy.

OPERATIONS ON THE AMUR.

A despatch from Tokio says:—Rear-Admiral Kataoka has reported to the Imperial Navy Department that the naval division sent up the Amur River bombarded and destroyed two Russian guard stations at Zharef and Laziervo, on the south bank of the river. These stations had recently been reinforced.

BUSINESS FOR BAILIFFS.

Report of the Inspector of Division Courts of Ontario.

A despatch from Toronto says:—The report of 1904 of the Inspector of Division Courts, just issued, indicates a gradual increase since 1900 in the number of suits entered and the amount of claims collected. The largest volume of business done in the last 25 years was in 1880, when 71,713 suits were entered, the claims amounting to \$2,377,833.03. In 1900 only 38,636 suits were entered, with claims aggregating \$1,202,745.81. Last year there were 40,630 suits, and the claims amounted to \$1,729,572.06. The increase is attributed to the newer settlements, and the manufacturing and lumbering districts and cities.

Among last year's claims, 2,240 were for sums of \$100 to \$200, which previously would have gone to the courts. Of claims not exceeding \$10 there were 9,967. On these the saving in costs is about \$10,000.

The collections are \$23,502.65 in excess of those of last year. It is held that very many suits are settled

G. T. P. CONTRACT LET.

Manitoba Men to Build Section of Transcontinental.

A Montreal despatch says:—The McDonald-MacMillan Company, of Westbourne, Man., are the successful tenderers for the construction of the roadbed upon the section of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway from Portage la Prairie to Touchwood Hills, N.W.T. The section is all amounts to 275 miles, of which 200 miles is comparatively smooth country, while the last 75 miles will be costly work. The successful tenderers contract for the complete construction of the roadbed (other than steel bridges), ready for the ties and rails. The contract was awarded on Wednesday at the office of Mr. Frank W. Morse, general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific. The members of the successful firm are Mr. D. McDonald and Messrs. Alexander, Malcolm, and Colin MacMillan. The firm is purely a Canadian organization.

There were in all over twelve tenderers, several of them being from

liament adjourned, but it was also agreed that the official announcement of its signature and of its full terms should be deferred until after the conclusion of the Portsmouth conference.

SENTENCED TO HANG.

Nova Scotia Child Murderess Showed Little Emotion.

A Digby, N.S., despatch says:—After one of the briefest trials in the criminal history of this province, Mary Hope Young was at 5 o'clock on Wednesday found guilty of the murder of May Ward, and a few minutes later sentence of death, to take effect December 20th was pronounced upon her. After the charge from the judge the jury retired and in half an hour returned with the verdict above stated. Foreman Sproule paused a moment before he pronounced the fatal word "guilty," but with a recommendation to mercy. For a moment there was absolute silence in the court room, the prisoner standing without the slightest change of countenance. Then the jury was discharged and Sheriff Smith was directed by the judge to clear the court. When all but the officers of the court and lawyers had departed the prisoner was asked by Prothonotary Stewart if she had anything to say why judgment should not be pronounced upon her, and in a clear voice replied "I am not guilty." Slowly and solemnly the terrible words of sentence were pronounced by the judge. For an instant the blood rushed full and high to Mary Hope Young's face and then retreating left her the same pale woman, who for two days had borne herself so steadily. She was immediately removed to her cell, walking with a firm step and on reaching there took up a paper and at once seemed to be deeply engrossed in its perusal.

Judge Meagher reserved a Crown case as to the admissibility of some of the evidence. The recommendation to mercy will be forwarded to the Government.

SPAIN'S FAMINE

Authorities Are Unable to Relieve the Famished.

A Seville, Spain, despatch says: Heart-rending reports continue from the outlying famine-stricken districts. The Majors notify the authorities that they are unable further to assist the famished laborers, women and children.

The mortality among infants and aged persons is attaining terrifying proportions, and in many localities the working people are living on roots. A moderate calculation shows that 200,000 are out of employment.

Cardinal Sancha, having exhausted the charitable funds, is going from house to house in Seville begging for contributions.

Murmurs of revolution have awakened apprehension and farmers everywhere are taking refuge in the cities, while the police regard acts of pillage with indifference, refusing to arrest men who frequently accuse themselves in order to obtain food.

DIAMOND DRILLS AT WORK

Iron Ore and Limestone Properties Being Tested.

A Toronto despatch says: The Bureau of Mines is keeping the diamond drills belonging to the Government in activity, and owners of property find them of great value. One drill is resuming work where it was in use last winter, on the iron ore outcroppings in Temagami, on property owned by Mr. T. B. Caldwell, M.P., and others. The other drill is being brought down from Loon Lake, near Port Arthur, to Port Colborne, to test some limestone properties there.

to send a lying column against the Sultan of Morocco.

The Shanghai authorities have agreed to suppress the boycott against American goods.

France will make a military demonstration against Morocco if the Sultan does not release a French-Algerian citizen now held.

WOUNDED MEN STARVE.

Russia Indifferent to Fate of Returned Soldiers.

A despatch to the London Daily Mail from St. Petersburg says that there is growing indignation in St. Petersburg over the unpardonable indifference of the Government towards soldiers who have returned from the Far East. On nearly every street one sees soldiers with an arm or leg, or both limbs missing, stretching forth their hands in a pitiable appeal for aid. Some wear on their breast the Cross of St. George, which is only given in case of great personal bravery. All have a right to be fed by the State and receive a small pension, and if you ask why they beg, the answer invariably is the old story of wholesale speculations by officials.

"There have been horrifying instances related to me," says the correspondent, "direct by soldiers wounded in battle. They lay for months in hospitals and then suffered incredible privations on the long journey home, the money appropriated for their food having been stolen by officials. For weeks they starved on a diet of water and a little bread given by charitable people at stations on the Siberian Railway. When they arrived at their native villages they reported themselves to the local authorities and claimed the pensions promised to them, but after the first instalments no more was forthcoming, and being wounded and unable to work, they have dragged themselves to St. Petersburg.

"The spectacle of these Russian heroes begging in the streets is one of shame to anyone less case-hardened than Government officials, but now, with a bad crop in view and taxes that cannot be paid, the pensions of the soldiers are held back to make up the deficit."

CHILD KILLED BY FATHER.

Binder Severed Leg With Fatal Result.

A despatch from Brandon, Man., says:—Word has been received of an accident that occurred at Hayfield at 7 o'clock on Thursday evening. Mr. Daniel McPhee, a farmer who lives just opposite the Hayfield post-office, was cutting wheat in a field near his house when a number of children, among them his own, entered the field. Mr. McPhee ordered them away, and they apparently obeyed, as he noticed them some distance away, near the house, a few minutes later.

As he was passing with his binder at a point near his house he was startled by a cry that came from the wheat close by. A hurried investigation showed his little 3-year-old son Jack with his leg taken off just above the knee. The distracted father hurriedly sent for medical aid, but the little fellow died within an hour of the time of the accident. The boy had wandered away from his companions and was completely hidden by the tall grain, which had reached an unusually heavy growth.

FOOTWEAR WILL GO UP.

Wholesale Shoe Association Decides to Advance Prices.

A despatch from Quebec says:—At the first annual meeting of the Wholesale Shoe Association of Canada, held on Wednesday, a resolution was adopted, that, owing to the cost of raw material in the manufacture of boots and shoes, it is absolutely necessary to increase the price of goods.

Among last year's claims, 2,240 were for sums of \$100 to \$200, which previously would have gone to the courts. Of claims not exceeding \$10 there were 9,967. On these the saving in costs is about \$10,000.

The collections are \$23,502.65 in excess of those of last year. It is held that very many suits are settled by parties out of court on account of the easy facilities afforded.

The officers of the courts do not appear to be overpaid. In 1904, 101 clerks and 136 bailiffs received under \$100 in fees; 180 clerks and 133 bailiffs received from \$100 to \$500; 22 clerks and 10 bailiffs received from \$500 to \$1,000; and 16 clerks and 5 bailiffs received over \$1,000. The percentage payable to clerks on their fees and enrolments amounted to \$4,479.44.

HEAVIEST CROP IN 20 YEARS.

Lack of Help is Handicapping Western Farmers.

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—So rapidly has the wheat ripened in the Canadian West during the past week that the harvest help has not been brought early enough, and the crop report issued by the C. P. R. on Thursday complains that in a number of places help is needed very badly. The wheat has attained the development where estimates of the yield can be considered accurate, and those offered are better than anticipated. Around Brandon it is claimed that the yield will run from 25 to 30 bushels to the acre; in the Moose-jaw section from 80 to 35, and in southern Manitoba from 20 to 0.

The weather during the week has been perfect, and cutting is now being done just as rapidly as the farmers can accomplish it. There have been no reports of damage, though there has been slight frost on the Portal section. The crop is undoubtedly the heaviest for 20 years. Weather at present is perfect for harvesting operations, but farmers generally are handicapped by lack of labor, and thousands of acres have been knocked down by the binders with the sheaves still left on the field with no one to stook them.

FAMINE SPECTRE IN INDIA.

A Million People Are Starving in Madras Presidency.

A despatch from Lucknow says: The failure of the monsoon in the Chingkup district, a wide area in the Madras Presidency, with a population of over a million souls, is causing widespread distress. Although the Government has not actually declared a famine in the district, relief works have been opened, and every effort is being made to succor the starving population. Already the villagers are terribly emaciated. Their ribs protrude, and they resemble skeletons. Work is almost at a standstill, for the people are too listless and indifferent to do anything. They accept the wretched state of affairs with Oriental resignation.

Cattle, too, are dying by hundreds in the district. The water supply, always brackish and bad, has dried up in many places, and what wells do remain are often polluted.

BANNER YEAR FOR FARMERS.

Minister of Agriculture Speaks Highly of Prospects.

A despatch from Toronto says:—Hon. Nelson Monteith, Minister of Agriculture, expressed his belief on Thursday that the present would prove to be a banner year for the farmer, crops being good and prices high. Wheat is better than last year; fruit is good; apples fairly plentiful in some districts, though poor in others.

The great problem, he thought, was getting the crop moved. The United States railways afford greater facilities than the Canadian. They really try to move the crop. Though they charge lower rates, they get a much larger freightage and are thus recompensed.

W. J. Morse, general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific. The members of the successful firm are Mr. D. McDonald and Messrs. Alexander, Malcolm, and Colin MacMillan. The firm is purely a Canadian organization.

There were in all over twelve tenderers, several of them being from the Eastern and Western States. Many of the tenderers were prominent in the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The fact that the first section awarded fell to a Canadian firm is believed to fore-shadow the policy which will be pursued by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. It is said that the construction of this portion of the line will entail an expenditure of close on to four million dollars. The work of construction will be begun without delay.

POISON IN THE WELL.

Two Children Dead, one Dying, on New Brunswick Farm.

A St. John, N. B., despatch says: Two young sons of Warren Reid, of Middle Coverdale, Albert County, N.B., are dead and a third is dying from poisoning. Last week the children, who range from two to six years of age, became ill, and physicians suspected arsenic poisoning, but search revealed only one possible clue to the source of poison in the well. This was dragged and a number of cans were found there, and it was thought possible the water had been poisoned by them.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have addressed to the Governor in Council a strongly-worded protest against the Grand Trunk Pacific route between Portage la Prairie and Touchwood Hills. They claim that the line runs within ten miles of theirs.

YOUNG GIRL SHOT.

Serious Charge Against a Cape Breton Woman.

A despatch from Halifax says:—Katie, the twelve-year-old daughter of John McPherson, Cape Breton, is seriously ill as the result of a gunshot wound at the hands it is alleged, of a woman named Adams. The girl was picking blueberries when the woman raised a window and fired a shot, the bullet lodging in the girl's forearm. The woman, on being accused by the girl's father of firing the shot, raised her hands above her head as if to take down a rifle from above the door, but made no reply to the accusation. Mr. McPherson drew a revolver to check the design. It is possible that the woman merely intended to frighten the child and discharged the gun in the air.

DESERTIONS AT QUEBEC

Sixty Men Said to Have Left the British Naval Squadron.

A despatch from Quebec says:—A large desertion from the warship composing the second cruiser squadron is causing the naval authorities much anxiety. It is said that no less than sixty seamen have left their vessels and made their way out of reach of their officers. Out of this number no less than twenty men are said to have deserted from the flagship.

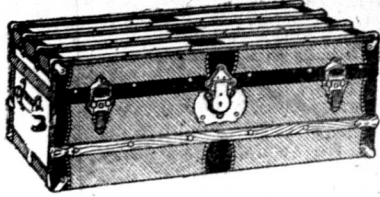
JUDGE ELLIOTT'S DEATH.

Had Served Nearly Fifty Years on the Bench.

A despatch from London, Ont., says:—Judge William Elliott, for years senior Judge of the county of Middlesex, passed away at his residence in the city on Thursday night, after a long illness. The distinguished gentleman retired but two years ago from active duties of nearly 50 years on the Bench, having completed perhaps the longest term of service of any Judge in Canadian history.

THAT TRIP.

If you are going on a trip this summer you will need something in travelling goods. We can suit you with one of the largest stocks in Ontario to choose from.



SUIT CASES.

\$1.25, 1.50, 1.75
2.00, 2.25, 2.50
2.75, 3.00, 3.50
and up to 8.50

Telescopes, - 35c, to \$1.35.
Trunks, \$1.75 to 9.00.

Steamer Trunks a Swell Range from \$4.50 up.

THE J. J. HAINES SHOE Napanee, Belleville,
HOUSES, and Trenton.
JAMES ROBLIN, Manager.

NONESUCH FLOUR PREMIUM.

Mr. J. R. Dafeo, the manufacturer of the well known Dafeo's Nonesuch Flour, begs to advise his customers and the public generally, that a PREMIUM CUP will be found in every fifth one hundred pound bag, and in every fifth fifty pound sack, and one in every tenth twenty-five pound sack of Nonesuch.

These Cups are intended to advertise the Flour and are neatly gotten up with enameled bottom, and will be found very convenient and useful to every house wife for handling her flour, and when needing flour you will find it will profit you to ask for Dafeo's Nonesuch.

Mr. Dafeo also manufactures a Manitoba Patent Flour, second to none, also Choice Corn Meal and Buckwheat Flour, and all kinds of feed.

He is also in the market for the purchase of all kinds of grain, and solicits your patronage.

J. R. DAFOE,

Monday, Sept 4th, is Labor Day.

Coal Oil, Fuel and Engine Gasoline.

MADOLE & WILSON

Some 200 took in last Friday's Excursion to Belleville and Trenton.

The interior of the post office is being renovated. The walls are being kalsomined and the woodwork painted.

Mrs. Capt. Holmes, of Napanee, has sold her double house, on Bridge Street, next to E. M. church parsonage, to Richard McNeill. Price \$1,200.

The canning factory commenced operations Monday. Tomatoes, corn, pumpkin and apples will be canned this year. After the run of these are over baked beans will be put up.

Oil Heaters for Sept. Evenings, Gas Heaters for Dining Rooms. Fall Heating Specialities.

BOYLE & SON.

The Deseronto Oddfellows decorated the

VINEGARS

Best Qualities

WHITE WINE

—and—

CIDER VINEGARS

Also all kinds of

PURE SPICES.

for pickling purposes.

FRANK H. PERRY.

Fall Fairs.

Toronto—Aug. 26th to Sept. 11th.

Ottawa—Sept. 8th to 16th.

Peterboro—Sept. 26th, 26th, 27th.

Renfrew—Sept. 26th, 27th.

Napanee—Sept. 19th and 20th.

Pictou—Sept. 27th and 28th.

Odesa—Oct. 6th.

Tamworth—Sept. 23rd.

Plow Shears, Colters and Shoes, always in stock, at **GREY LION HARDWARE.**

Tuesday Evening Address.

Miss Archer, returned missionary from Japan, will give an address in St. Mary Magdalene's church Hall, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 5th, at 8 p.m. The public are cordially invited.

East End Barber Shop.

Is the place to get "Adonias Head Rub" for Dandruff; is cooling this hot weather. We keep a good line of choice cigars and Tobaccos. Give us a call.

J. N. OSBORNE.

Lennox County Fair

Don't forget the date of the Lennox Fall Show, at Napanee, which event takes place on Tuesday and Wednesday, September 19th and 20th. If indications mean anything the show this year will eclipse all previous records. Intending exhibitors would do well to make arrangements for a space at the palace, as places for an exhibit will be snapped up quickly. It is an es-

Fall Hats Are Here.

Cool days set you thinking of new Headwear as well as of new clothes. Any kind of Fall Hat you fancy is here. If it's right.

We always maintain complete stocks in a number of models of such celebrated makes as Knickerbocker and Argyle, of New York; also Christie, of London.

STIFF or SOFT HATS

whichever you prefer, we'll be able to show you a Hat just to your liking. Hats of all kinds from \$1.00 to \$3.00. It's a pleasure to show you what we have.

J. L. BOYES,

Royal Hotel Block.

F. S. Scott's shop strictly up-to-date in every respect. A call solicited.

Vinegars.

We sell nothing but the best for saving pickles. Give us a trial at

GREY LION GROCERY.

A Treat.

A Lawn Social, Bazaar and Dance, in aid of St. Paul's church, Sandhurst, will be held in Town Hall, Conway, Thursday, September 14th, at 7.30 p.m. Tickets 35c, including Refreshments. 38-b

Parish of Selby.

The Rev. A. H. Creegan will take the services in this parish on Sunday next, Sept. 3rd. All offerings for Domestic and Foreign Mission Fund. The Rev. T. F. Dowdell will take Rev. Mr. Creegan's services in Tyendinaga next Sunday.

Baskets for Lunch, Baskets for Market, Baskets for Root, Baskets for Clothes, Baskets for Apples.

BOYLE & SON.

Lost

Lost on or about 6th of August, an umbrella with a gold band around the foot of the handle with a monogram carved on gold band with initials Wm. C. Anyone returning or giving knowledge of same will confer a great favor to the owner as it was donated to him by a deceased brother and greatly prized on that account.

WALTER COXALL.

"Herpicide" guaranteed to cure Dandruff, stops hair falling, and prevents baldness, 10 cents an application, at

THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP

A. WILLIS.

A Personal Application.

When one of the large benefactors of Harvard college library was a business man in Lawrence a customer of his firm contracted a debt which ran along for a year or more without any signs of settlement. Several letters, says the Boston Herald, failed to bring about liquidation.

One day, while glancing over the religious notices in a local paper, Harvard's benefactor saw something which gave him an inspiration, and he went to his desk and wrote the following note to the debtor:

Rooms to Let.

Nice comfortable rooms, suitable for ladies. Apply to **NELSON DEANS**, corner of Robert and Thomas street.

Wanted.

Roomers or boarders. Apply to **MRS. SHIBLEY**, Centre st. Napanee.

Camden East.

Services in Parish of Camden East, on Sunday, Sept. 3rd., 1905, as follows (D.V.) Camden East—St. Luke's church, 11 a.m. Yarker—St. Anthony's church, 3 p.m. Newburgh—St. John's church, 7 p.m. Mr. S. B. G. Wright, B.A. of Tamworth, will conduct Divine Service in all the churches.

Plans and Specifications.

The plans and specifications for the electric light plant in the Town of Napanee have been completed by R. S. Kelah, consulting engineer, Montreal, and are now in the hands of the council. Tenders for the different electrical and associate appliances have been asked for and received, but no tender has so far been accepted, as considerable attention has to be given this matter, and also the sale of the debentures have not yet been completed. The specifications contemplate the furnishing, erection, etc., of two engines, two boilers, boiler feed pumps, condenser and air pump, heater, injector, piping, chimney, etc., also electric generators, exciters, meters, poles, wires, etc., and all material, labor, superintendence for the erection of same. The work is progressing nicely and a start will probably be made in the course of a week or so.

Guns and Rifles.

MADOLE & WILSON.

Sunday School Convention.

S. School Conventions will be held in the following places under the management of the County S. School Associations Executive.

Adolphustown—Tuesday, Sept 12th.

Odesa—Wednesday 13th.

Andersons—Friday 15th.

At Yarker, Monday, 25th.

An afternoon and evening session will be held in each place and interesting programmes given.

It is hoped that as many as possible who are interested in S. School work including parents and teachers will be present and assist in making the convention successful. Accommodation and entertainment will be provided for those coming from a distance. 38 b p

Lanterns.

These dark nights you need a light. Buy a lantern. We sell them, and prices right, at **GREY LION HARDWARE.**

Death of Geo. Huffman.

The sad news was received Tuesday of the death of George E. Huffman, youngest son of T. A. Huffman, druggist, Napanee. The death occurred at Wheatland, Wyoming, whither the deceased had gone about a year and a half ago, for the benefit of his health. Deceased attended Queen's Medical College about two years and contracted a severe cold during the early part of the winter of 1903, and was obliged to come home in the spring. It was thought that a change of climate would prove beneficial. For a time reports came that he was gaining. About a year ago his brother Dr. Freeman Huffman went west to the same place and George has been under his care ever since. He never seemed to regain his usual health, but gradually failed. Last week a message was received that he had taken suddenly worse and would not last many days, a general favorite with all who knew him. The sympathy of the community goes out to his father.

Spices.

Try us for all kinds of pickle spices. The best we can buy is sold at, **GREY LION GROCERY.**

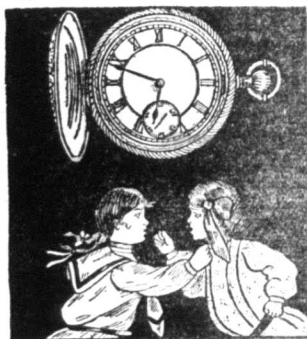
Horse Races at Fall Fairs.

Provincial Superintendent of Agricultural Societies H. B. Cowan has been gathering information in regard to a number of fairs which hold horse races at their fall exhibitions. As a result of a series of questions sent out to societies it has been

The Deseronto Oddfellows decorated the graves of their deceased brethren Sunday last. About two o'clock, headed by the Citizens Band, a large procession of Oddfellows marched to the cemetery on the Deseronto road, and deposited upon some thirteen graves wreaths and flowers in abundance. Appropriate remarks were made by Rev. Costigan, Deseronto, and G. F. Rutten, Grand Marshall of the Grand Lodge of Ontario, and P. W. Vandusen, District Deputy Grand Master. A large number of people were in attendance at the cemetery and were deeply impressed with the services. The sacred music rendered by the band was very beautiful indeed.

E. Loyst has a car Royal Household and Hunt's Best Diamond flour, all other grades, 100 tons Ont. Bran, 100 tons Ont. Shorties, White Shorties, all kinds of ground feed, coarse corn meal, fine for eating. Breakfast foods at cost. Windsor lobl. Salt fine and coarse, in sacks. Rock salt, Coal oil, Pressed Hay, Paris Green. Highest price for eggs, cash or trade. Good 25 cts. Ten 20 ton car of corn and oat feed. One price to all.

E. LOYST.



You need not resort to fustian to settle which is the most accurate. Our English Watches excel everything for good time, keepers and durability. Then ours is by all odds the best place to get any watch repairing well done and guaranteed as everything is personally attended to.

F. CHINNECK'S JEWELLRY STORE.

Next Royal Hotel, Napanee.
Issuer of Marriage Licences.

QUALITY IS THE FIRST CONSIDERATION

WITH US WHEN BUYING GOODS

We protect our customers against shoddy.

We guarantee our prices to be the lowest that can be found for good goods.

A. E. LAZIER.

Lonsdale Woolen Mills.

ould well to make arrangements for a space at the palace, as places for an exhibit will be snapped up quickly. It is an established fact, and one realized by exhibitors, that a space at the Leunox County Fair is a really lasting advertisement, and well worth the effort. If you have not received a copy of the prize list, E. Ming will be pleased to furnish you with one.

A special meeting of the W.C.T.U. will be held Tuesday Sept. 5th, at 3 o'clock in Western Methodist church.

L. Anderson, Sec.

The Neilson-Robinson Chemical Company have secured an allotment of space in the Manufacturer's Building at the Toronto Exhibition, where they will demonstrate the superior qualities of their Beta Pie Filling.

Apple baskets, root baskets, all sizes, and market baskets, cheap at

GREY LION HARDWARE.

On Monday last Joseph Murphy gave his last severance, while at work with the Neilson-Robinson Chemical company. The doctor had to put in several stitches in the gut, which will lay him up for a few weeks.

A pleasant event took place in St. Mary's church, Thursday morning at 9:30 a.m., when Miss Gertrude L. Chapman one of Napanee's most popular young ladies was united in matrimony to Mr. George Applegate of Ringwood. After the ceremony the happy couple left on the 10:20 train for the west on their honeymoon. The bride carried away with her the well wishes of a host of friends.

Come and get your Wedding Ring and marriage license from P. Chenneck, next Royal Hotel.

A page taken from the most fascinating chapter of Arizona history a leaf from the story of "A Dangerous Life," a romance in which fact and fancy are so charmingly intermingled as to entrance the most blasé of the readers, such is the beautiful play "A Dangerous Life" which will be at the Opera House, Napanee, on Wednesday, September 6th. This drama is a sensational classic in comparison to the plays with which the public have been indulged of late. "A Dangerous Life" outshines all other dramatic presentations. Presented with a superb cast, magnificent scenery and high class feature specialties among which are the World's most famous masters of dexterity, the Gaspard Bros. Opera House, Sept. 6.

Coal Oil

American and Canadian.

MADOLE & WILSON.

Connecticut's Negro Governor.

The Governor of Connecticut was elected to office in 1873. He was a "Negro" election, and generally took the side of the whites. Just what his duties and private life were does not appear. At all times he was respected as "gubernatorial" by the negroes throughout the state. His election was established before the Civil War and was confirmed in 1879.

The Blue Scarecrow.

The Blue Scarecrow were all killed in the.

"A Blue Scarecrow," said the man. "I have more than ten ordinary scarecrows. Late and fear blue as a ghost. I have had fear typhoid and cholera. A professor pointed out to me that blue was the thing for fear. At first I was unbelieving, but I experimented and found that professor to be right."

Ammunition

Cartridges, Loaded Shells, Eley's Grand Prix, Black and Smokeless Powder, Wads, Loading Tools, Etc.

MADOLE & WILSON.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

gave him an inspiration, and he went to his desk and wrote the following note to the debtor:

Mr. —:

My Dear Sir—I see in the local press that you are to deliver an address on Friday evening before the Y. M. C. A. on "The Sinner's Balanced Account." I incline yours, as yet unbalanced, and trust that I may have the pleasure of attending your lecture. Yours truly,

A check came by the next mail.

Look For Happiness.

Some one has said that we find what we are looking for in this world. If that is true, and it is true in a certain measure, how very much better and more wholesome to be looking for kindness rather than slights, for happiness rather than misery, for the flowers of life rather than its thorns, says Woman's Life. Even when these things seem impossible you may think them so, and by the power of your illusions make them come true. Illusion and disillusion are to the mind what rose colored and blue spectacles are to the eyes—illusion the rose, disillusion the blue. It may seem a sort of child's play to hold so fast to that which may be mythical, but anything is worth while which makes for happiness and peace.

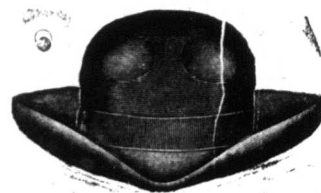
How Paul Jones Countered.

When the English government denounced John Paul Jones as a pirate the American naval hero neatly countered. He replied that he had looked in the dictionary and found a pirate defined as "an enemy of mankind," and "as England was then at war with the whole of America, the greater part of Europe and much of Asia, not to speak of a bit of Africa, she in point of fact came as near being the enemy of mankind as could well be conceived and that England was therefore the pirate and not Paul Jones."

Stoves and Ranges

Just arrived another car-load of Imperial Oxford Ranges, Steel Ranges, and Heating Stoves. Perfection of operation and economy of fuel are important factors. Both of these qualities are combined in these ranges.

MADOLE & WILSON



ONE OF THE

NEW STYLES

We are showing in

Spring Hats.

WE HAVE THIS HAT IN FIVE DIFFERENT COLORS.

Give Us a Call Before Buying.

C. A. GRAHAM & CO.

fairs which hold horse races at their fall exhibitions. As a result of a series of questions sent out to societies it has been found that 144 societies are in favor of horse racing and 126 against it. Many of the societies in favor of horse racing believe that the value of the purses should be limited. 140 societies report that they believe horse racing to be necessary for the success of their exhibitions, while 130 are not of this opinion. In reply to a question asked the societies as to whether they would consider horse racing necessary were there fewer exhibitions in their vicinity 118 societies replied that they would while 152 stated that they would not. The value of the purses offered at the exhibitions last year amounted to considerably over \$25,000. 125 societies are in favor of restricting the races to horses owned by men living within 20 miles of the fair, while 142 societies stated that they would not be in favor of such a restriction. (Quite a number of the societies are in favor of restricting the values of the purses for horse races to a sum not to exceed one third of the value of the total amount paid in prizes for all agricultural purposes.)

McConkey's Chocolates

Fred L. Hooper, At the Medical Hall

Died in California.

Robert Hogeboom passed away about five o'clock at his residence on Upper Fourth street, Santa Rosa, California, August 18th. He was conscious to the last, and recognized the bereaved loved ones gathered at his bedside. Mr. Hogeboom was intensely a home-loving man, who enjoyed the association of his family more than any glamour of the outside world. During his residence here he made many friends, all of whom respected him for his probity and honesty. In his business dealings he was always up right, and a man with whom it was a pleasure to have associations.

The deceased was born near Kingston Canada, and was sixty-two years of age at the time of his death. In early manhood he came across the isthmus to California and later established himself in business in Reno, Nevada, where he amassed considerable property. In 1870 he returned to Knight's Landing and located, establishing a business there. He was for eight years master mechanic for the Plummer Company at Knight's Landing. He was married in 1871 to Maria Jane Warner Shibley, also of Kingston, daughter of Jacob Shibley Esq., and of nine children born to them five are surviving.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Hogeboom spent eight years in the East, for the benefit of the latter's health, and upon returning to the coast took up their residence at Woodland. Nineteen years were spent there, and then the family came to the City of Roses, this change being made for the health of Mrs. Hogeboom.

Mr. Hogeboom realized that death was near for him, and arranged the details of his funeral before he passed away. He chose J. D. Beane and V. Griggs of Woodland as the principal pall-bearers and asked that they be given positions at the head of the coffin. He bade his loved ones farewell on earth, and then as if dropping into a peaceful sleep he sank to rest.

One of the pathetic scenes of the afternoon at his bedside was the farewell to his horse, to which he was most devotedly attached. While the end was fast approaching he heard the neighing of his horse, and raising his feeble hands he called out "Good-bye, Belle."

Besides the widow, Misses Carrie and Erma Hogeboom, Mrs. Harry Hensley and Robert Percy and Fred Martin Hogeboom, survive. Mrs. Hogeboom is a sister of Mrs. Finkle and Mrs. Gibson, Napanee.

The funeral took place from the residence Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and Rev. Peter Colvin was the officiating minister. The service was in charge of the A. O. U. W., of which he was a member, and the interment was in Oddfellows' Cemetery.

Gas Supplies.

Latest and most improved Gas Lamps, brilliant light at a small cost. Mantles, Globes, Chimneys, Brass Brackets, and Pendants.

MADOLE & WILSON.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

ONLY THE BEST

—OF—

Linings and Trimmings

being used, you can depend on the
SUIT

Holding It's Shape

and giving

THE BEST OF WEAR

JAS. WALTERS,

Merchant Tailor,
Napanea.

Next J. J. Haines' Shoe Store.

THE KNOWLEDGE OF GOD.

"The invisible things of Him since the creation of the world are clearly seen, being perceived through the things that are made, even his eternal power and Godhead; so that they are without excuse."

Here is made known to us the purpose of God in the creation of the world, that there might be a constant, continuing, visible evidence to man, the highest and most exalted of created earthly beings—who was made in the image of God—that God is, was, from eternity and is through all ages to come. This was one great manifestation to the natural senses of man, among many others since, of His eternal power and divinity. He who is not altogether a fool, in whatsoever clime or country he lives may know, and through light and understanding which is given to every man, doth know of God, that He is, and is almighty and alwise. "That which may be known of God is manifest in them; for God hath shewed it unto them."

"Through faith we understand that the worlds—both the heavens and the earth—were framed by the Word of God, so that things which are seen were not made of things which do appear." "But without faith it is impossible to please Him; for he that cometh to God must believe that he is; and that he is a rewarder of them that diligently seek him." God hath also borne further witness of himself to us in the Scriptures given forth by His Spirit through the prophets and other men of God, for our correction and instruction, to which, if we give heed to search them diligently, desiring to know and believe the truth, our faith shall be strengthened and increased, so he who hath not the knowledge of these things is willingly and wilfully ignorant.

While it is true that God is not visible to the natural eye, nor perceived through intellectual research, He is able by his own Spirit to make Himself known to the spirit of man. In this is man exalted above all other created beings, that if he humble himself he may receive within him through faith in Jesus Christ, and obedience to Him, the knowledge of, and communion with, God: even as He saith, "I will dwell in them and walk in them, and

Just to Show You

how superior our Spices and Vinegars are, we will give you a sample of our Real Cider Vinegar and Chemically Pure Pickling Vinegar at

Wallaces' Red Cross Drug Store.

The Pillory in England.

It is difficult to realize that as late as June 26, 1830, so barbarous a punishment as that of the pillory was still inflicted. One Peter James Bossy stood in the pillory in the Old Bailey on that day for perjury and was the last of a long line of victims, for it was abolished immediately afterward. Originally, like most mediaeval punishment, it was intended more as a disgrace than as a bodily discomfort, but a crowd that would watch all night to gloat over a public hanging in the morning naturally did not spare the victims of the pillory, who sometimes died from the treatment they received. More humane was the punishment for perjury in 1468, when the offenders were merely sentenced to ride from Newgate to Cornhill with paper miters on their heads. But they knew a thing or two in the middle ages, and no doubt there was a street boy even in 1468.—London Chronicle.

Causes of Cancer.

"I could see no reason for the prevalence of cancer among the backwoodsmen of North America," says an English writer. "The other day, however, I happened to read in an account of the backwoods of Canada that the lumbermen maintain their remarkable powers on buckwheat cakes served with molasses, potato pies, baked beans, white bread, pork and bacon. So far good, but that tea, black as ink, sweetened with molasses or sugar house sirup, is always near the fire by day and by night and is used in vast quantities. Here we have the rich nutriment and the great excess of stewed tea and the excess of sugar, corresponding to the excessive beer and excessive coffee of parts of Holland, Scandinavia, Switzerland, Baden and Bavaria, in all of which cancer is exceedingly prevalent."

Apes and Beards.

Almost all apes have beards. Darwin says that gorillas, chimpanzees and orang outangs have also stiff and bristly hairs upon their upper lips, resembling cats' whiskers. The beards of apes possess a remarkable resemblance to those of men, in being almost invariably lighter in color than the hair of the head. In apes the chin growth is most frequently yellow or red, becoming white in age. It is common to both sexes, although more strongly developed in the male. Apes—and monkeys also—have eyebrows as well, which do not grow thickly together as in human beings, but are scattered through the hair, covering the part of the face which would be called the forehead in man.

Prisoners of a Great City.

A husband and his wife, respectable looking and well dressed, recently moved into a detached house in the Bronx. They were very quiet and did not mingle with their neighbors, but seemed to enjoy their surroundings, particularly the garden, in which they began work at once.

Of course the neighbors were curious, but all early efforts to find out who the couple were or where they came from proved of no avail. Final-

E. ARMITAGE, Successor to THE HARDY DRY GOODS CO.

LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR GARMENTS.

The first announcement of the fall tells you about the Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Garments. We are expecting and have made ample preparation for a large business. The stock has been carefully selected and the values you will find good. We are showing this week a full line of garments as below.

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS, LADIES' UNDERSKIRTS,
LADIES' TOP SKIRTS, MISSES' SKIRTS,
LADIES' JACKETS, LADIES' GOLF JACKETS,

LADIES' SILK RUFFS

16 only Ranging in Price from
\$1.90 to 7.00.

WE PLACE THEM ON SALE

Saturday, September 2nd

AS FOLLOWS:

	only regular	\$1.90,	'Sale	Price	\$1.35
1	"	2.00,	"		1.50
2	"	2.25,	"		1.60
2	"	2.50,	"		1.75
2	"	3.00,	"		2.25
1	"	3.25,	"		2.50
1	"	3.75,	"		2.85
3	"	5.00,	"		3.99
2	"	6.00,	"		4.89
1	"	7.00,	"		5.29

We are still allowing a Discount of 25 per cent off
all Light-weight Garments and Materials.

E. ARMITAGE

Successor to the Hardy Dry Goods Co.

Him, the knowledge of, and communion with, God: even as He saith, "I will dwell in them and walk in them, and they shall be my people, and I will be their God, and I will write my law within their hearts, and will give them an heart to know me." He only can bespeak within our hearts that hidden wisdom which none of the princes of this world knew, for had they known it, they would not have crucified the Lord of glory. He saith, "Be still, and know that I am God." In this stillness and quietness before God we may receive within our souls through Christ, the Holy Spirit, with whom the fulness of wisdom and knowledge dwelleth; the sure, certain, satisfactory and conclusive knowledge of God, by which we shall find rest unto our souls. He saith, "Look ye unto me and be ye saved all ye ends of the earth." "Hearken diligently unto me hear and your souls shall live."

That which is within the range of man's comprehension, and may be searched out and understood through his finite powers, is of an order of creation and of a sphere of life lower than himself. Yet some whose minds cannot compass with clear understanding many forms of created things by which they are daily surrounded, suffer themselves to be so enshrouded and enfolded and blinded by folly, and pride and vanity, as to conclude that, because the Divine, Eternal, Infinite, All-powerful Creator, by whom they, and all created things, were begotten, do continue, and consist, cannot be comprehended, nor his doings explained, by the efforts of their poor, weak puny, finite minds; his existence is therefore to be doubted, whereas they could have no existence if he existed not. I might with no less folly attempt with my own breath to prove the non-existence of 'me.'

Because he is beyond and above the comprehension of man, is to my mind a manifest proof that He is God, that He is above all. For who, with sane mind and open eye could or would bow down and worship that which his own hand could make or his own mind could fathom? He who believeth that God is, and that He is a rewarder of them that diligently seek Him, will leave the reasonings and vain imaginings against the Truth, to men of corrupt minds and destitute of the truth, who are subject to folly as, and perhaps more foolish than he; while he, with steadfast mind, and sure confidence, in the Light of infinite, and condescending Wisdom, will seek and find and know God for himself.

Cord wood and Block wood for sale. Robt. Light.

21-t-f.

VOTERS' LIST, 1905.

Municipality of the United Township of Denbigh, Abinger and Ashby County of Lennox and Addington.

Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in Sections 8 and 9 of "The Ontario Voters' Lists Act" the copies required by said sections to be transmitted or delivered of the list made pursuant to said Act of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll of the said Municipality at Elections for Members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections and that said List was first posted up at my Office at Denbigh on the 31st day of August, 1905, and remains there for inspection.

Electors are called upon to examine said list, and if any omissions or any other errors are found therein, to take immediate proceedings to have said errors corrected according to law.

PAUL STEIN,

Clerk of said Municipality.

Dated at Denbigh this 31st day of August, 1905.

ous, but all early efforts to find out who the couple were or where they came from proved of no avail. Finally one of the neighbors, meeting the man one day, asked him outright how long he had lived in New York and what his business was.

"Our past is a secret," said the man, "and we are trying to live it down. My wife and I have just completed a long term in prison, and we are now quietly enjoying life."

"Well," said the neighbor, "I am astonished at what you tell me. But I for one do not want to continue to punish those who have paid the penalty of errors in life. What prison were you confined in, may I ask?"

A merry twinkle came into the eyes of the man as he said: "It was a Harlem flat. We were confined there three years!"—New York Press.

More Light! Less Smoke!

Many people have been desirous of procuring a superior quality of Coal Oil. We are pleased to be in a position to furnish our customers with Pratt's Astral, the highest grade of Coal Oil made in America. Clear as crystal. Try one gallon. The Medical Hall—Fred L. Hooper.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

ALL

Men's Women's

—and—

Children's
Tan & Chocolate
Shoes
BELOW COST.

FRED CURRY.

Proprietor.

J. C. HAWLEY, Manager.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
EXERCISE
BOOKS,
PENCILS,
PENS,

and a Full Line of School
Supplies at

PAUL'S.

Be sure and call at PAUL'S
for your

School Supplies

RUNNING THE GAUNTLET

The woman who makes
her own bread must
run the gauntlet of a
hot oven and a weary
baking board before
she obtains it.

How much easier to
put down 7c. and say
STEACY'S
Bread please.

To Be Discovered by Experience.
Furious Old Gentleman (to new Scotch footman)—Do you take me for a fool, sir? Footman—Weel, sir, I'm no lang here and I dinna ken yet.

Always remember that it is easier to kill time than to make up time.—St. Louis Star.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a court will be held pursuant to "The Ontario Voters' Lists Act," by His Honor the Judge of the County Court of the County of Lennox and Addington, at Town Hall, Bath, on the 11th day of September, 1905, at 10.30 o'clock, in the forenoon, to hear and determine the several complaints of errors and omissions in the Voters' List of the Municipality of Bath for 1905. All persons having business at the Court are required to attend at the said time and place.

MAX ROBINSON,

Clerk of the said Municipality.

Dated the 23rd day of August 1905.

Local Agent wanted

At once for "Canada's Greatest Nurseries" for the Town of Napanee and surrounding country, which will be reserved for the right man.

START NOW at the best selling season and handle our NEW SPECIALTIES on Liberal Terms.
Write for particulars, and send 25c for our Handsome Aluminum Pocket Microscope (a little gem) useful to
Farmers in examining Seeds and Grains.
Orchardists in examining trees for insects.
Gardeners in examining Plants for insects.
Teachers and Scholars in studying Botany and every body in a hundred different ways.

STONE & WELLINGTON,

Fonthill Nurseries, (Over 800 acres)
32-3m Toronto, Ont.

VOTERS' LIST 1905.

Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in sections eight and nine of "The Voters' List Act," the copies required by said sections to be so transmitted or delivered of the list, made pursuant to said Act, of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll of the said municipality to be entitled to vote in the said municipality at elections for members of the Legislative Assembly and at municipal elections; and that said list was first posted up at my office, on the 24th day of August 1905, and remains there for inspection.

Electors are called upon to examine the said list, and, if any omissions or any other errors are found therein, to take immediate proceedings to have said errors corrected according to law.

ABRAM WINTERS,

Clerk of the said Municipality.

Dated this 24th day of August, 1905.

NOTICE, PLYMOUTH COAL!

I now have a full stock of the Celebrated Plymouth Coal on hand.

Also a good grade of Pea Coal.

Special Discount for Cash.

Steam Coal and Blacksmith Coal also on hand.

CHAS. STEVENS,

31-tf Office, West Side Market Square